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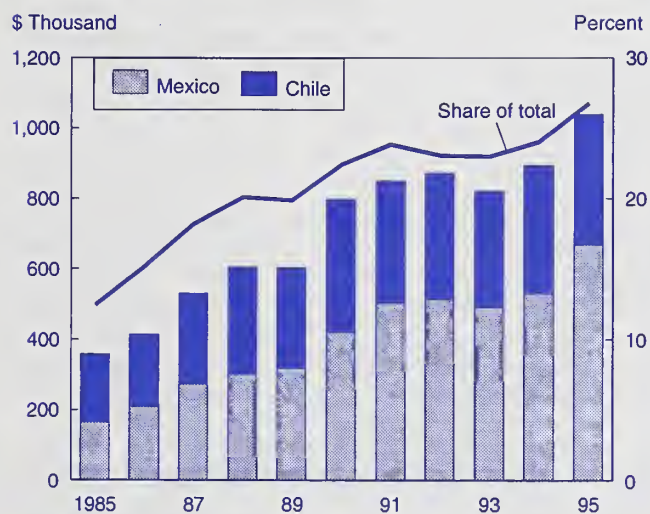
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March 1996

Fruit and Tree Nuts

Situation and Outlook Report

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U.S. Fruit and Tree Nut Imports *



* Includes bananas and juice.

Contents

	Page
Summary	3
Fruit Price Outlook	4
Citrus Fruit Outlook	6
Noncitrus Fruit Outlook	12
Tree Nut Outlook	19
Chilean Fruit Imports into the United States Down in 1995	22
Mexico Trade, 2 Years After NAFTA	23
List of Tables	24

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Summary

Grower prices for fruit and nuts were up sharply this winter from a year ago. Grower prices will continue to rise seasonally until harvesting begins for late spring and summer crops. Prices will likely remain above a year ago in the spring as supplies remain tight for apples, pears, and strawberries. Stronger retail prices for fresh apples, grapefruit, lemons, and grapes helped raise the January consumer price index above December and last January.

Total U.S. orange production is expected to be up 1 percent from last year, with production estimated at 11.7 million short tons for 1995/96. California-Arizona navel orange production is up 17 percent from last year. The Florida orange crop, which is mostly processed, is down about 2 percent from the bumper crop of a year ago. If realized, Florida's 1995/96 crop would be the third largest on record.

Orange juice production is expected to decline about 2 percent in 1995/96 from the previous year's record high. Most of the decline is a result of lower juice yields this year, estimated at 1.48 gallons per box for concentrate (FCOJ), down from 1.50 gallons in 1994/95. Near-term futures prices for FCOJ have been above the previous 2 years for much of this season. With continued pressure of higher orange juice prices, retail prices may start to increase in the coming months.

Grapefruit production is expected to fall 9 percent from last year's record, with smaller crops in all States. F.o.b. prices for fresh grapefruits have averaged lower from November through March than a year earlier. An abundance of red grapefruit, along with extra large fruit size of the white seedless grapefruits, pressured prices downward this year.

Cool, very wet, and windy weather in the spring of 1995 in the Western States and a very dry summer, particularly in the Eastern States, hampered some noncitrus fruit crop development. Utilized production of noncitrus fruit, including berries, was down 7 percent in 1995 compared with 1994. The winter of 1996 exposed crop growing areas of the United States to various extreme weather conditions. It is still too early, however, to detect the damage to the new 1996 noncitrus crops. Growers are concerned about lower fruit sets and lighter crops in 1996.

USDA's preliminary estimate of the 1995 harvest shows total noncitrus crops valued at \$6.6 billion, up 6 percent from the previous year. With relatively smaller 1995 crops compared with 1994, season-average grower prices were stronger for a majority of the noncitrus crops.

U.S. apple production in 1995 was 4 percent smaller than in 1994 but still relatively large compared with previous years. Lighter supplies of generally good quality apples, along with strong domestic and export demand, have supported apple grower prices, estimated to be 29 percent higher in 1995 than the prior year.

U.S. grape production declined 2 percent in 1995 from a year ago. Reduced production may be attributed to smaller

crops in California, the largest grape-producing State, and in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The value of the 1995 grape crop was estimated to be \$1.82 billion, down 3 percent from the prior year, and the lowest in 3 years, reflecting the smaller crop and lower processing prices. Increased fresh-market grape supplies during 1995/96 (July-June) may be attributed to the largest table-variety grape crop since 1992.

U.S. peach and pear production declined in 1995 from a year ago. While the fresh-market value of both crops rose in 1995, processing value fell. The fresh-market, freestone peach crop value rose as a result of a sharp increase in prices. California's clingstone peach (mostly canned) value declined as a result of a sharp drop in production. Continued strong demand for fresh-market pears helped strengthen their season-average grower price, while large supplies of Bartlett pears weakened prices paid by processors.

U.S. avocado production in 1994/95 increased 23 percent from the 1993/94 crop, with California contributing 89 percent of the total output and Florida 11 percent. About 98 percent of the 1994/95 U.S. avocado output was utilized fresh. The U.S. average grower price for avocados was 22 percent lower than the prior year and the sharp price drop brought the total crop value down 4 percent in 1994/95 from a year earlier. California's 1995/96 avocado crop is expected to be up about 3 percent from a year ago. Florida's 1995/96 avocado crop may be slightly smaller than last year.

The 1995 U.S. strawberry crop was estimated 9 percent below the record crop of 1994. Estimated average grower price for fresh-market strawberries was fractionally above a year ago in 1995, despite lower prices in California, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington—producers of 79 percent of the fresh-market strawberry output in 1995. Prices for processing strawberries averaged 10 percent lower than a year ago due to larger frozen carryover stocks of strawberries from 1994.

Total tree nut production fell sharply in 1995 to the lowest level since 1986. Almond production was off substantially while production of other tree nuts was mostly higher. Grower prices were higher for all tree nut crops which resulted in higher grower cash receipts, except almond receipts which were slightly lower.

Imports of fruit and tree nuts from Chile were down in 1995 from the previous year. Strong European demand for fresh fruit contributed to the decline of supplies shipped to the United States.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has been in effect for over 2 years. While NAFTA is opening trade between the United States and Mexico by removing trade barriers and reducing tariffs, Mexico's devaluation of the peso in December 1994 is having more of an impact on trade between the two countries than NAFTA.

Fruit Price Outlook

Grower Price Index for Fruit and Nuts Strengthens

In January, the index of prices received by growers for fruit and nuts was 92 (1990-92=100), a 2-percent drop from the December index, but up 28 percent from the same period a year ago (table 1). Relative to last year, the stronger index reflects higher prices being paid for apples, pears, oranges, and grapefruit. Higher grower prices for almonds, resulting from a sharply reduced 1995/96 crop, have also provided some support to the grower price index while lower strawberry prices (down 11 percent in January) have offset some of the increase.

The grower price index is rising seasonally and will likely continue to do so until harvesting begins for late spring and summer fruit. The index rose to 99 in February, up 8 percent from the January index and was 41 percent higher than last year. The index will likely remain above a year ago in the spring as supplies remain tight for apples, pears, and strawberries. Grower prices for apples, pears, strawberries, and oranges averaged higher than last year in February while prices for lemons provided some downward pressure. Stronger prices for all oranges may be attributed to higher prices of processing oranges. While orange production is expected up slightly from last year, orange juice production will likely decline in 1995/96 due to a smaller crop in Florida and lower juice yields.

Consumer Price Indexes for Fresh and Processed Fruit Above Last Year

Stronger retail prices for apples, grapefruit, lemons, and grapes helped raise the consumer price index (CPI) for fresh fruit to 228 (1982-84=100) for January 1996, 2 percent above the December CPI, and 7 percent above January 1995 (table 2). Reflecting tighter cold storage supplies, the U.S. average retail price for Red Delicious apples moved up to \$0.88 per pound in January, up 5 percent from December and up 15 percent from a year ago (table 3). At the

Table 2--U.S. monthly consumer fruit price indexes, 1994-96

Month	Fresh fruit			Processed fruit		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
1982-84=100						
January	207	214	228	135	134	141
February	195	213	219	133	135	142
March	199	207		133	137	
April	198	210		134	137	
May	205	220		133	137	
June	193	216		133	137	
July	200	218		134	138	
August	202	222		132	139	
September	204	231		132	138	
October	199	228		133	138	
November	200	224		133	138	
December	213	224		133	138	

	Frozen fruit and juice			Canned and dried fruit		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
1982-84=100						
January	134	134	140	134	135	141
February	132	135	142	133	135	141
March	133	137		134	135	
April	133	137		134	136	
May	131	136		135	136	
June	132	137		135	136	
July	133	137		135	138	
August	131	139		136	139	
September	132	137		133	139	
October	132	138		135	138	
November	132	137		133	138	
December	133	137		134	139	

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

same time, average retail prices for grapefruit, lemons, and grapes were 3 percent, 2 percent, and 19 percent respectively, above a year ago. The CPI for fresh fruit moved down to 219 in February as retail prices for navel oranges, grapefruit, lemons, and grapes declined from January. The February index, however, remained above a year ago, with the retail prices for grapefruit and apples averaging higher than last year. Banana retail prices in February were also up slightly from a year earlier. Tight supplies of bananas from Costa Rica will likely continue to keep banana prices stronger than a year ago throughout the spring. Reduced shipments from Costa Rica, supplier of about one-fourth of total U.S. banana imports, may be attributed to the heavy rains and floods that affected its production in mid-February. Imports account for nearly all of the U.S. banana supply.

The CPI for processed fruit in January was 141, up 2 percent from December and up 5 percent from the same period last year. The index for processed fruit increased to 142 in February, up 5 percent from a year ago. Continued strong domestic and export demand for processed fruit, especially for apple juice and orange juice, helped strengthen the CPI for processed fruit. The CPI for frozen fruit and juice, as well as for canned and dried fruit, rose from January, and was up 5 percent and 4 percent respectively, from a year ago.

Table 1--Index of prices received by growers for fruit and nuts, 1992-96

Month	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1990-92=100					
January	105	72	78	72	92
February	106	72	78	70	99
March	109	69	84	74	98
April	104	73	87	81	
May	98	81	91	99	
June	100	97	96	102	
July	92	101	100	107	
August	102	113	103	122	
September	101	112	102	123	
October	96	107	94	121	
November	92	105	82	107	
December	80	86	72	94	
Annual	99	91	89	98	

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 3--U.S. monthly retail prices for selected fruit and juice, 1994-96

Month	Valencia oranges			Navel oranges			Orange juice, concentrate 1/			Grapefruit		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
	--Dollars per pound--			--Dollars per pound--			--Dollars per 16 fl. oz--			--Dollars per pound--		
January	--	--	--	0.505	0.575	0.561	1.674	1.583	1.577	0.473	0.450	0.463
February	--	--	--	.496	.585	--	1.648	1.609	--	.462	.448	--
March	--	--	--	.520	.571	--	1.665	1.629	--	.470	.443	--
April	--	--	--	.549	.606	--	1.662	1.632	--	.452	.458	--
May	--	--	--	.618	.650	--	1.600	1.632	--	.461	.476	--
June	0.581	0.619	--	--	--	--	1.598	1.620	--	.479	.578	--
July	.591	.654	--	--	--	--	1.640	1.639	--	.552	.629	--
August	.606	.631	--	--	--	--	1.578	1.642	--	.609	.677	--
September	.584	.662	--	--	--	--	1.594	1.607	--	.647	.709	--
October	.573	.672	--	--	--	--	1.574	1.583	--	.586	.654	--
November	--	--	--	.578	.742	--	1.550	1.550	--	.488	.561	--
December	--	--	--	.552	.643	--	1.549	1.573	--	.473	.490	--
	Lemons			Red Delicious apples			Bananas			Peaches		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
	--Dollars per pound--			--Dollars per pound--			--Dollars per pound--			--Dollars per pound--		
January	0.942	0.988	1.011	0.789	0.765	0.877	0.44	0.503	0.463	--	--	--
February	.844	.962	--	.810	.789	--	.514	.496	--	1.210	1.356	--
March	.838	.912	--	.804	.793	--	.500	.508	--	--	--	--
April	.911	.966	--	.803	.784	--	.469	.485	--	--	--	--
May	.961	.971	--	.806	.813	--	.469	.483	--	--	--	--
June	1.057	1.079	--	.822	.833	--	.447	.490	--	.889	1.098	--
July	1.293	1.315	--	.848	.864	--	.452	.522	--	.872	.892	--
August	1.45	1.401	--	.881	.901	--	.480	.512	--	.857	.930	--
September	1.503	1.402	--	.874	.923	--	.453	.490	--	.915	1.174	--
October	1.339	1.343	--	.745	.863	--	.430	.471	--	--	--	--
November	1.131	1.179	--	.735	.853	--	.434	.462	--	--	--	--
December	1.037	1.117	--	.722	.834	--	.458	.454	--	--	--	--
	Anjou pears			Thompson seedless grapes			Strawberries 2/					
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996			
	--Dollars per pound--			--Dollars per pound--			--Dollars per 12-oz. pint--					
January	0.827	--	--	2.010	1.747	2.072	--	--	1.692			
February	.815	.774	--	1.378	1.580	--	1.318	1.926	--			
March	.790	--	--	1.331	1.336	--	1.262	1.34	--			
April	.773	--	--	1.295	1.622	--	.910	1.001	--			
May	.736	--	--	1.723	1.972	--	.983	1.140	--			
June	.783	--	--	1.424	1.549	--	1.047	1.180	--			
July	--	--	--	1.412	1.460	--	1.085	1.209	--			
August	--	--	--	1.148	1.300	--	1.108	1.398	--			
September	--	--	--	1.136	1.160	--	1.209	1.355	--			
October	--	--	--	1.340	1.351	--	1.286	1.316	--			
November	--	--	--	1.735	1.668	--	--	--	--			
December	--	--	--	2.134	1.863	--	--	--	--			

-- = Insufficient marketing to establish price.

1/ Data converted from 12 fluid ounce containers.

2/ Dry pint.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Citrus Fruit Outlook

Orange Production Expected Up Slightly In 1995/96

Total U.S. orange production is expected to rise 1 percent from last year, with production estimated at 11.7 million tons for 1995/96. California-Arizona navel production is up 17 percent from last year to 1.5 million tons. The new crop, if realized, will be 9 percent higher than in 1993/94 (table 4). Warm weather in California this winter prevented the skin on navel oranges from toughening up, increasing fruit splitting and causing shipping problems, sending more to processing than in most years. Over half the navel crop was harvested by the first of March. Valencia production in California and Arizona is forecast at 1.08 million tons, up 8 percent from last year. Harvesting began in February for Valencia oranges in the California desert area. Texas' production of midseason and Valencia oranges continues to increase, but Texas oranges still account for less than 1 percent of total production forecast for 1995/96.

The Florida orange crop, which is mostly processed, is down about 2 percent from a year ago. Total production is expected to reach 9.09 million tons. The early-midseason crop was up 2 percent to 5.5 million tons, but Valencia production is expected to decline 7 percent to 3.6 million tons. If realized, Florida's 1995/96 crop would be the third largest on record, surpassed by last year's crop and the record 1979/80 harvest. Three winter freezes in Florida were neither cold enough nor had long enough duration to cause major damage to Florida's orange crop.

California's orange crop matured about 2 weeks later than normal this past fall, causing November 1995 f.o.b. prices to reach \$22.10 per box, about 19 percent above the previous November's price (fig. 1). Once the navel oranges reached the market, however, the large crop put downward

pressure on prices which fell below last year in December. Industry sources expect domestic demand for navels to stay strong through the remainder of the season, preventing prices from declining substantially from last year. Average grower prices followed the same trend as f.o.b. prices, reflecting both the late start in November and the decline in prices once the large crop reached the market (table 5).

While navel oranges are the most available oranges in the fresh market from fall through early spring, Valencia oranges dominate the market during the spring and summer months. The March 12 forecast for the 1995/96 Valencia crop in California-Arizona is up 8 percent from last year, with increases in both California's and Arizona's crop. Texas' Valencia crop continues to increase (by 50 percent over 1994/95), but still accounts for only a small portion of total Valencia production. With the expected increase in the fresh-market Valencia crop, prices this summer should be slightly lower than last year.

Industry sources indicated that California's domestic orange shipments for this season rose 4 percent over the same period last year in response to high consumer demand. The higher domestic shipments are offsetting lower exports to date. California did not have sufficient cold weather this winter to produce a thick-skinned fruit that can ship well. Also reducing exports was low demand from Japan, a major export market, due to its continued sluggish economy.

Orange Juice Production Expected Down Due to Lower Juice Yields

Orange juice production is expected to decline about 2 percent in 1995/96 from the previous year's record high (table 6). Oranges for processing (Florida round oranges and temples) are 2 percent lower than last year. Florida's early-midseason orange crop was forecast at 122 million boxes in March. While production would be a record, surpassing last year's crop by 2 percent, it is 3 percent lower than January's estimate. Florida's 1995/96 Valencia production is estimated at 80 million, and Temple production at 2.2 million boxes.

There were three freezes in Florida this past winter, the first at Christmas, a second on January 9, and the third on February 5. While it was feared that these freezes would reduce production, their effects on Florida's citrus crop appear to be minimal. None of the freezes had low enough temperatures, sustained for a long enough period of time, to create real damage to the orange crop. The freezes tended to be concentrated in the north and central portions of Florida, while orange production extends from central to southern Florida, with an increasing proportion of orchards in southern Florida. Therefore, while there were pockets of damage, the industry was able to process these oranges before they deteriorated, and the overall industry was able to survive the freezes with minimal losses. By mid-February, almost all of Florida's early-midseason and navel oranges were harvested. About 98 percent of the early-midseason and 39 percent of the navel oranges were processed into juice. Valencia oranges, however, are harvested March through June.

Figure 1
California-Arizona F.O.B. Navel Orange Prices

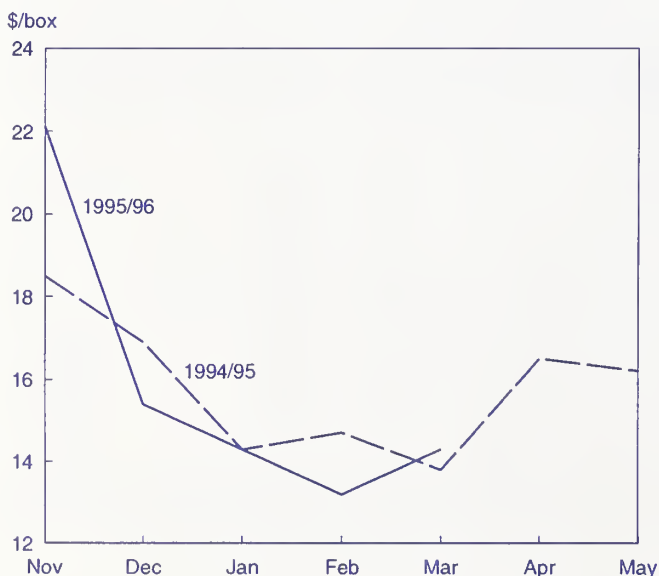


Table 4--Oranges: Utilized production, 1993/94-1994/95 and indicated 1995/96 1/

Crop and State	Utilized		Indicated 1995/96		Utilized		Indicated 1995/96	
	1993/94	1994/95	10/95	3/96	1993/94	1994/95	10/95	3/96
--1,000 boxes 2/--				--1,000 short tons--				
Early/mid-season and navel 3/:								
Arizona	700	400	500	650	26	15	19	24
California	36,600	35,000	38,000	40,000	1,372	1,313	1,425	1500
Florida	107,300	119,700	122,000	122,000	4,829	5,387	5,490	5,490
Texas	480	950	1,000	830	21	40	43	35
Total	145,080	156,050	161,500	163,480	6,248	6,755	6,977	7,049
Valencia:								
Arizona	1,200	650	600	800	45	24	23	30
California	27,000	26,000	28,000	28,000	1,013	976	1,050	1,050
Florida	67,100	85,700	80,000	80,000	3,020	3,857	3,600	3,600
Texas	70	105	200	130	3	4	9	6
Total	95,370	112,455	108,800	108,930	4,081	4,861	4,682	4,686
Total	240,450	268,505	270,300	272,410	10,329	11,616	11,659	11,735

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Net pounds per box: Arizona and California--75 lbs., Florida--90 lbs., and Texas--85 lbs.

3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona, and early/mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 5--All oranges: State-average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1993-96

Month	Arizona				California			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
--Dollars/75-lb. box--				--Dollars/75-lb. box--				
January	5.34	3.59	7.27	5.45	4.82	4.85	6.75	4.45
February	2.39	5.63	1.23	3.33	4.01	4.69	4.98	3.68
March	1.70	6.11	3.07	4.12	3.55	5.88	4.37	3.24
April	1.54	2.44	3.61		4.12	5.97	6.06	
May	1.51	2.51	3.70		4.22	6.70	6.80	
June	1.36	-0.21	1.95		4.32	5.61	5.97	
July	-3.55	-0.14	1.80		5.07	4.09	6.05	
August	--	--	--		7.25	4.24	4.25	
September	--	--	--		1.05	3.44	7.21	
October	10.16	--	--		1.80	1.81	6.83	
November	8.91	9.79	12.02		8.48	6.50	11.77	
December	5.95	9.13	5.68		7.02	6.67	5.44	
	Florida				Texas			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
--Dollars/90-lb. box--				--Dollars/85-lb. box--				
January	3.13	3.61	2.83	3.53	4.58	7.00	2.57	5.95
February	3.04	3.72	3.13	4.54	4.10	6.60	2.99	5.92
March	3.38	3.99	4.04	4.90	6.34	5.61	4.90	9.84
April	3.98	4.57	4.41		5.29	5.52	5.53	
May	4.01	4.72	4.62		5.60	--	5.07	
June	4.00	4.82	4.36		--	--	--	
July	--	--	--		--	--	--	
August	--	--	--		--	--	--	
September	--	--	--		--	--	--	
October	--	3.04	--		9.62	6.16	9.15	
November	4.83	2.12	2.99		8.84	3.43	8.84	
December	3.58	2.59	3.17		6.54	3.25	7.80	

-- = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

The juice yield forecast for the 1995/96 crop is 1.48 gallons per box (of 42 degree Brix concentrate), the lowest in several years (table 7). Early-midseason oranges are expected to yield 1.45 gallons per box, and the Valencia orange yield has been placed at 1.55 gallons per box.

Tighter stocks coming into the new marketing year, along with lower juice yields, have kept demand for juice oranges high, pushing grower prices in 1995/96 over the previous year (fig. 2). December-March's on-tree equivalent grower prices average 32 percent above 1994/95 (table 8).

Near-term futures prices for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) have ranged from \$1.179 to \$1.342 since December, above the levels of the previous 2 years (fig. 3). The higher futures prices reflect the expected production decline, lower inventories, increases in list prices by Brazilian and Florida processors, and prospects that next season's Florida harvest will be later than average. In spite of the higher futures prices, retail prices have remained fairly level, ranging from \$1.573 to \$1.625 from December to February, as processors compete to maintain their market shares (fig. 4). With continued pressure of higher orange juice prices at the f.o.b. level, however, retail prices may increase in the coming months.

Table 6--United States: Orange juice supply and utilization, 1989/90-1995/96

Season 1/	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic consumption	Ending stocks 2/
--Million SSE gallons 3/--						
1989/90	233	652	492	90	1,062	225
1990/91	225	876	327	96	1,174	158
1991/92	158	930	286	108	1,097	169
1992/93	169	1,207	326	114	1,342	247
1993/94	247	1,125	405	106	1,401	269
1994/95	269	1,251	198	117	1,396	205
1995/96 4/	205	1,231	260	135	1,361	200

1/ Season begins in December of the first year shown. 2/ Data may not add due to rounding. 3/ SSE = single-strength equivalent. 4/ Forecast.

Sources: Economic Research Service and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 7--Oranges used for frozen concentrate, Florida, 1989/90-1995/96

Season	Orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrate	Yield per box
	--Million boxes 1/--	Percent	Gallons 2/
1989/90	111.6	70.1	62.8
1990/91	154.1	100.4	65.2
1991/92	142.2	90.6	63.7
1992/93	189.0	128.3	67.9
1993/94	176.7	111.7	63.2
1994/95	208.0	140.8	67.7
1995/96 3/	204.2	134.7	66.0

1/ Picking boxes weigh approximately 90 pounds.

2/ Gallons per box at 42-degrees-Brix equivalent.

3/ Forecast, March 1996.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, and the Florida Department of Citrus.

Figure 2

Florida Processing Orange On-Tree Grower Prices

\$/box

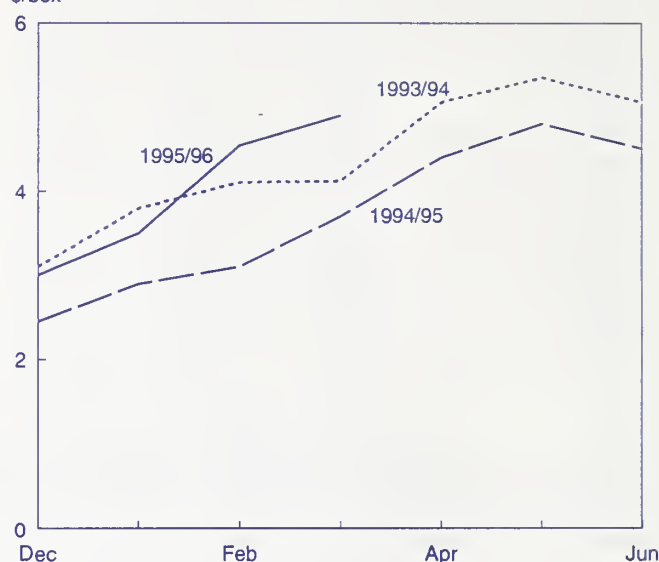


Table 8--Processing oranges: Average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, Florida, 1992-96

Months	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
--Dollars/90-lb. box--					
January	5.35	3.15	3.61	2.80	3.50
February	5.70	3.05	3.74	3.05	4.50
March	6.25	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.90
April	6.65	4.05	4.59	4.40	
May	7.00	4.05	4.75	4.60	
June	7.40	3.95	4.77	4.30	
July	--	--	--	--	
August	--	--	--	--	
September	--	--	--	--	
October	--	--	1.40	--	
November	3.00	3.03	1.95	2.50	
December	3.20	3.38	2.45	3.00	

-- = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

According to the U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo, the 1995 orange crop in Brazil's Sao Paulo state (harvested mostly in late 1995, but shown as 1994/95 in table 9) was 355 million boxes, up 14 percent from the previous year. However, processors opted to process only slightly more than in the prior season, leaving a larger quantity of fruit for the domestic fresh-fruit market. Average juice yield was down from the prior season's record. During the past year, Brazilian exporters have concentrated on the booming European market, ceding North America to their Florida competitors. The agricultural officer reported that July 1995-February 1996 FCOJ exports from the Brazilian Port of Santos were down 17 percent from the previous year. Shipments to Western Europe increased slightly, but exports to North America were off 52 percent. Exports to North America are likely to pick up for the remainder of

Figure 3
Orange Juice Near-Term Futures Contract Prices

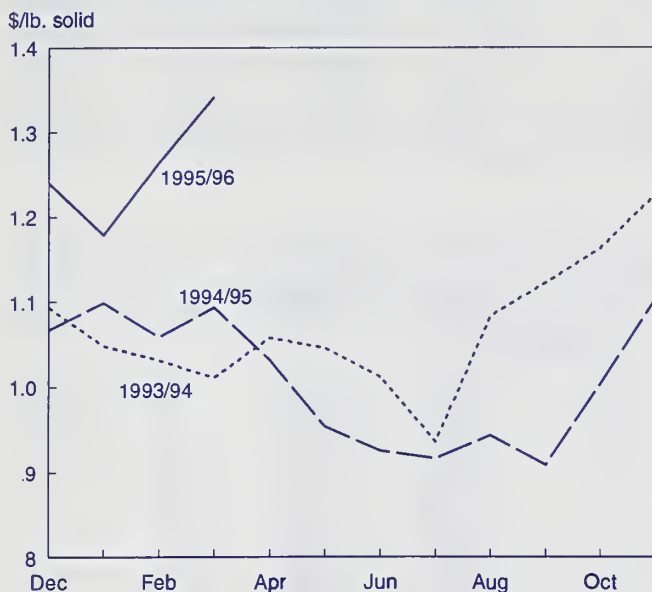
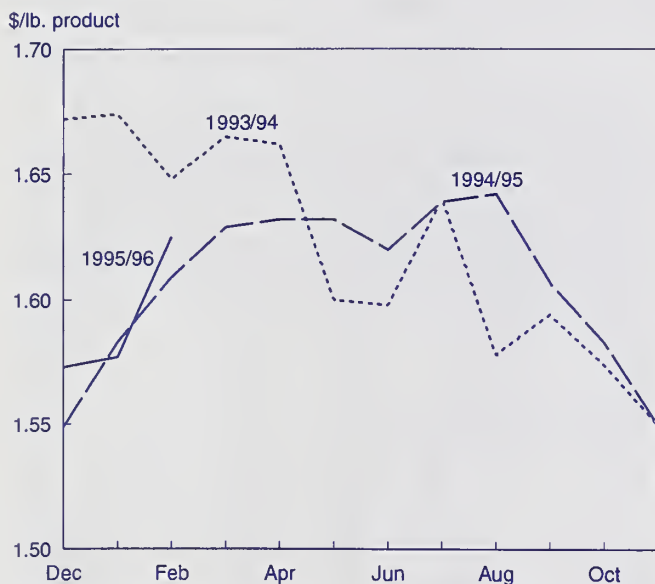


Figure 4
U.S. Average Retail Prices for FCOJ



this season because of declining inventories and higher prices in the United States.

Mexican FCOJ has made up for some of the decline in Brazilian orange juice imports into the United States. Imports from Mexico accounted for 38 percent of the volume of U.S. orange juice imported in 1995 (January-November), up from only about 12 percent in 1994. Brazil's share of the U.S. import market declined from 83 percent in 1994 to 49 percent in 1995. Mexican orange production is predicted lower this year, and its share of the U.S. orange juice market may fall as Brazil's share rises.

Table 9—Brazilian FCOJ production and utilization, 1990/91-1994/95

Season 1/	Beginning stocks	Production	Domestic consumption	Exports	Ending stocks 2/
—Million SSE gallons 3/—					
1990/91	177	1,334	25	1,390	96
1991/92	96	1,610	25	1,532	148
1992/93	148	1,572	25	1,546	148
1993/94	148	1,583	31	1,482	218
1994/95	218	1,428	31	1,386	229

1/ Season begins in July of the second year shown. 2/ Data may not add due to rounding. 3/ SSE = single-strength equivalent.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Lemon Production Highest in 3 Years

U.S. lemon production is forecast at 1.03 million tons in 1995/96, down 2 percent from October's initial 1995/96 forecast, but up 12 percent from last year and 4 percent higher than 1993/94 (table 10). The forecast for California's production remains unchanged at 836,000 tons, 7 percent higher than a year ago. The California crop is reported to be in good to fair condition, but there is some fruit blemishing. The January estimate for Arizona's expected production, however, fell 9 percent from October's forecast to 5 million tons. The new forecast is still 39 percent over last year's total production.

Average f.o.b. lemon prices this season are below last year in response to the larger crop (fig. 5). November's price was high because of the crop's late maturity. Between December and March, lemon prices have been lower, ranging from \$16.80 to \$20.10 per box. This year's larger crop should keep monthly prices below last year, although there will still be monthly fluctuations reflecting the seasonal demand for lemons. Lemons tend to be more popular in the summer when domestic supplies are declining. Lower prices this year should also help the lemon export market.

Figure 5
F.O.B. Lemon Prices

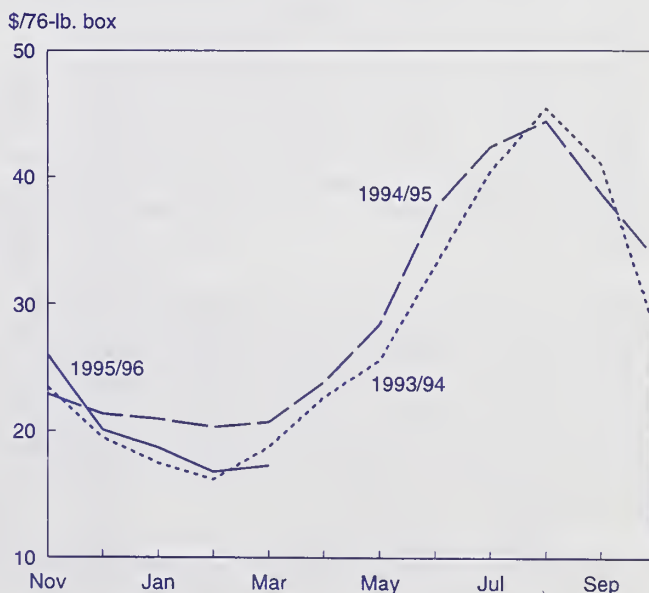


Table 10-Lemons: Utilized production, 1993/94-1994/95 and indicated 1995/96 1/

State	Utilized		Indicated 1995/96		Utilized		Indicated 1995/96	
	1993/94	1994/95	10/95	3/96	1993/94	1994/95	10/95	3/96
	--1,000 (76-lb.) boxes--				--1,000 short tons--			
Arizona	5,200	3,600	5,500	5,000	197	137	209	190
California	20,700	20,500	22,000	22,000	787	779	836	836
Total	25,900	24,100	27,500	27,000	984	916	1,045	1,026

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 11--All lemons: State-average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1993-96

Month	Arizona				California			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
	--Dollars/76-lb. box--							
January	3.01	1.04	3.53	1.92	2.94	0.43	3.75	0.78
February	2.28	-0.15	1.64	1.14	2.75	0.19	1.78	1.14
March	1.57	-0.67	2.64	-0.12	2.70	1.01	2.43	0.35
April	2.10	-0.27	--	--	3.59	2.68	3.40	--
May	--	--	--	--	6.82	4.43	9.05	--
June	--	--	--	--	15.56	9.79	18.48	--
July	--	--	--	--	17.66	10.40	18.89	--
August	40.32	--	--	--	22.07	27.56	19.44	--
September	31.83	27.80	23.73	--	21.09	20.00	12.17	--
October	15.82	10.95	17.25	--	13.20	8.93	8.52	--
November	4.46	5.42	8.53	--	7.07	5.86	6.24	--
December	2.16	4.08	2.13	--	2.27	2.47	1.05	--

-- = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Industry sources say exports are slightly ahead of last year's levels, but moving slower than expected for the size of the crop.

Grapefruit Production Below Last Year's Record

Grapefruit production is expected to fall 9 percent from last year, with smaller crops in all States (table 12). Florida's grapefruit crop is expected to total 2.2 million tons, 8 percent lower than last year. Since last year's Florida crop was a record, the new crop is still quite large. The average fruit size was reported to be at near-record levels and of good quality. The white seedless crop, forecast at 935,000 tons, is down 14 percent from 1994/95, and the red seedless, at 1.2 million tons, is down 2 percent. Production of seedy grapefruit, which is all processed, fell 22 percent from last year and continues to decline in proportion to seedless varieties. By late February, about 60 percent of Florida's red seedless grapefruit, 43 percent of the white seedless, and 57 percent of the seedy crop had been harvested.

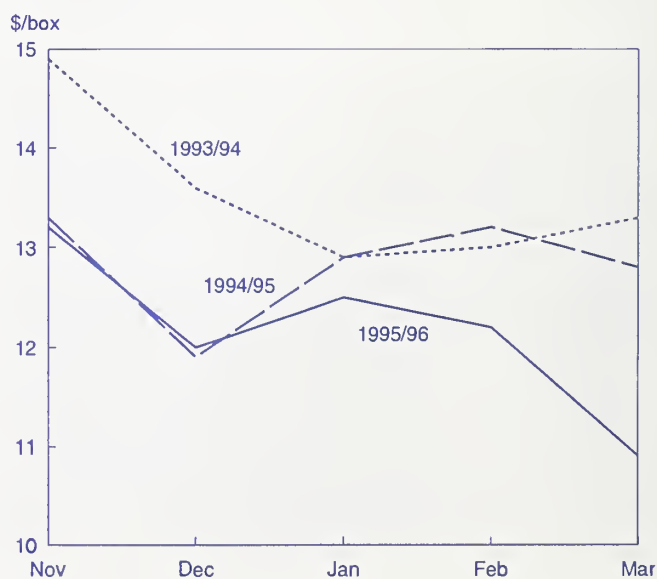
California's grapefruit production forecast declined 12 percent from the initial October forecast, and about 20 percent from last year. Poor weather conditions in California reduced the fruit set. The quality of California's grapefruit, however, was reported as good. Texas' production is down only 1 percent and has large fruit size. Some of the crops in both California and Texas were misshapen, increasing grapefruit going to processing.

F.o.b. prices for fresh grapefruit have averaged about 5 percent lower from November through March than last year,

ranging from \$10.90 to \$13.20 per box (fig. 6). The lower prices this year have resulted from many factors. Early in the season, it was anticipated that there would be an abundance of red grapefruit, and its lower price put downward pressure on all grapefruit prices. The excess from the fresh market was sent to processing. However, because there is less demand for red grapefruit juice than white, processing prices have also been lower this year. The price of white grapefruit is also down this season because its record large

Figure 6

F.O.B. Grapefruit Prices



fruit size has put downward pressure on prices. These grapefruit do not sell as well.

Grapefruit exports were 6 percent higher in 1994/95 than the previous year. Exports increased to the European Union, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea, but fell to Japan and Canada. Exports through February 1996 were similar to last year's levels. However, the good-sized crop and low

prices should help support strong exports through the remainder of the year.

Tangelo Crop Lower in 1995/96, but Tangerines Are Expected Up

Tangelo production is expected to decline in 1995/96 for the second year in a row (table 14). Production is estimated to be 23 percent lower than last year, with a total of

Table 12--Grapefruit: Utilized production, 1993/94-1994/95 and indicated 1995/96 1/

Crop and State	Utilized		Indicated 1995/96		Utilized		Indicated 1995/96	
	1993/94	1994/95	10/95	3/96	1993/94	1994/95	10/95	3/96
	--1,000 boxes 2/--				--1,000 short tons--			
Florida, all	51,050	55,700	54,000	51,000	2,171	2,367	2,296	2,168
Seedless	50,000	54,400	53,000	50,000	2,126	2,312	2,253	2,125
Colored	25,500	28,700	29,000	28,000	1,084	1,220	1,233	1,190
Other	1,050	1,300	1,000	1,000	45	55	43	43
Arizona	1,750	1,400	1,200	1,200	59	47	40	40
California	9,300	9,300	8,500	7,500	311	312	285	251
Texas	3,000	4,650	5,000	4,600	120	186	200	184
Total	65,100	71,050	68,700	64,300	2,661	2,912	2,821	2,643

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Net pounds per box: Arizona and California--65 lbs., Florida--85 lbs.; and Texas--80 lbs.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 13--Grapefruit: Monthly equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1993-96

Month	Florida											
	All				Fresh market				Processing			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
	--Dollars/85-lb. box--											
January	3.00	2.98	1.61	2.22	4.06	4.99	4.39	1.36	1.39	0.50	-0.71	-0.96
February	2.78	2.56	1.42	1.94	4.68	5.16	4.69	1.39	1.06	0.82	-0.11	0.04
March	1.86	2.40	1.14	1.19	4.09	5.68	4.23	1.65	1.04	1.01	-0.13	0.04
April	2.09	2.06	0.83		4.58	4.95	3.36		1.01	0.82	-0.86	
May	1.45	1.29	1.72		3.21	1.99	2.75		0.97	0.37	-1.81	
June	1.78	2.37	4.53		3.00	2.10	--		0.55	-0.47	--	
July	3.97	4.04	2.56		--	--	--		--	--	--	
August	3.42	3.92	4.97		--	--	--		--	--	--	
September	9.89	6.65	10.05		--	8.65	--		--	-2.31	--	
October	7.53	4.46	4.92		9.47	6.89	6.37		-0.34	-1.91	-1.28	
November	4.82	2.49	2.78		6.20	3.69	4.13		-0.30	-1.64	-1.93	
December	3.56	1.46	2.20		5.17	3.38	2.92		0.01	-1.25	-1.69	
	Fresh-Arizona				Fresh-California				Fresh-Texas			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
	--Dollars/64-lb. box--				--Dollars/64- or 67-lb. box--				--Dollars/80-lb. box--			
January	4.28	2.78	2.71	3.12	6.61	5.19	7.48	3.92	6.68	3.73	2.71	7.06
February	4.18	2.95	4.13	3.92	4.74	3.88	4.82	3.72	5.83	2.82	2.68	5.86
March	3.01	2.44	4.43	4.12	4.09	3.57	4.63	3.92	4.61	2.77	3.04	5.66
April	3.48	1.54	3.23		4.30	3.41	5.04		4.46	2.58	2.45	
May	1.96	2.13	4.93		3.80	5.54	7.03		4.48	2.59	1.81	
June	2.79	3.43	5.53		6.34	8.13	8.33		--	--	--	
July	3.88	3.83	-3.39		7.57	7.54	7.22		--	--	--	
August	2.92	--	--		7.56	7.81	7.73		--	--	--	
September	--	--	--		9.89	8.01	10.43		--	--	--	
October	5.53	3.23	6.02		7.81	7.79	8.44		9.79	6.88	8.48	
November	3.73	4.53	5.52		11.81	14.58	12.82		7.48	3.61	9.06	
December	3.33	3.63	4.62		5.51	5.07	4.12		6.64	3.20	7.16	

-- = Not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 14-Other citrus: Utilized production, 1993/94-1994/95 and indicated 1995/96 1/

Crop and State	Utilized		Indicated 1995/96		Utilized		Indicated 1995/96	
	1993/94	1994/95	10/95	3/96	1993/94	1994/95	10/95	3/96
	--1,000 boxes 2/--				--1,000 short tons--			
Tangelos:								
Florida	3,350	3,150	2,500	2,450	150	142	113	110
Tangerines:								
Arizona	1,000	650	950	750	37	25	36	28
California	2,300	2,200	2,300	2,400	86	82	86	90
Florida	4,100	3,550	4,100	4,400	195	168	195	209
Total	7,400	6,400	7,350	7,550	318	275	317	327
Temples:								
Florida	2,250	2,550	2,200	2,200	101	114	99	99

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Net pounds per box: tangerines--California and Arizona--75; Florida--95; tangelos--95; Temples--90.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

110,000 tons produced. By the end of February, over 93 percent of the crop had been harvested, 64 percent of which was processed.

Tangerine production is expected to total 327,000 tons, up 19 percent from last year and a record crop. Florida's crop is forecast at 209,000 tons, a 24-percent increase over the previous year. Most of Florida's early tangerine crop was harvested by the end of January, and about 60 percent of the Honey tangerine crop was harvested by the end of February. Tangerine shipments have been slightly ahead of last year, mostly due to the larger crop of early tangerines—Robinson, Fallglo, and Sunburst varieties. Strong demand has kept f.o.b. prices high for the early tangerines, however, the later varieties—Honey and Dancy tangerines—have had lower f.o.b. prices so far this year.

Noncitrus Fruit Outlook

Reduced Production Increases Noncitrus Grower Prices and Crop Value in 1995

Cool, very wet, and windy weather in the spring of 1995 affected pollination and fruit set in the Western States while a very dry summer, particularly in the Eastern States, hampered some crop development. Utilized production of noncitrus fruit, including berries, was down 7 percent in 1995 compared with 1994, and down 2 percent from 1993 (table 15). USDA's preliminary estimate of the 1995 harvest shows the total value of noncitrus crops to be \$6.6 billion, up 6 percent from the previous year. With relatively smaller 1995 crops compared with 1994, season-average grower prices were stronger for a majority of the noncitrus crops, namely apples, California apricots, bananas, sweet cherries, dates, nectarines, olives, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, and prunes and plums (table 24). However, even with decreased production, grower prices averaged below a year ago for figs, grapes, and strawberries. Average grower price estimates for avocados, tart cherries, guavas,

kiwifruit, and California plums will be published on July 8 and for cranberries on August 20.

Winter 1996 Conditions May Reduce Yields

The winter of 1996 exposed crop growing areas of the United States to various extreme weather conditions. Arctic conditions were felt in the Midwest, freezing temperatures occurred as far south as Texas and Florida, and blizzards and floods occurred in the East. In the Pacific Northwest, unseasonably warm weather and heavy rains melted snow packs which caused serious flooding. A series of storm systems also moved in from the Pacific, bringing heavy rains to California (except the extreme southeast corner of the State), especially along the central and northern coast. The Pacific Northwest and parts of California also experienced severe freezing in early February.

In general, it is still too early to detect the damage of these extreme weather conditions on most of the new 1996 noncitrus crops. However, noncitrus growers are concerned about lower fruit sets and lighter crops in 1996. For example, many fruit trees in California and the Pacific Northwest received less than normal chilling hours as a result of the relatively mild winter. Chilling hours refer to the number of hours that fruit trees are exposed to 45° F temperatures or below, and is one of the physiological factors that regulate bloom and fruit set. The heavy rains and short chill hours caused some premature bud drop or blossom loss to some fruit trees, particularly for apricots, peaches, plums, nectarines, and cherries.

Low temperatures in February in the Northwest may have cracked barks on apple and pear trees which may cause reduced yields or even kill the trees. In Texas, freezing temperatures in late February caused some losses to early blooming peach trees. In Georgia and South Carolina, the summer peach crop was badly damaged due to an early March freeze. Temperatures that dropped into the teens and windy weather seriously damaged thumb-size fruit and blossoms, mostly of early-season varieties.

Table 15--Utilized production and value of noncitrus fruit, United States, 1993-95

Crop	Utilized production			Value of utilized production		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	--1,000 short tons--			--1,000 dollars--		
Apples	5,287.0	5,665.7	5,457.3	1,363,944	1,467,092	1,808,788
Apricots	97.3	140.2	58.5	38,694	48,883	27,387
Avocados	143.7	176.3	2/	255,418	245,010	2/
Bananas	5.9	6.9	6.0	4,446	5,069	4,560
Berries	146.8	138.1	145.6	191,889.0	203,540	201,477
Cherries, sweet	160.6	192.9	152.9	190,886	200,574	193,120
Cherries, tart	128.3	141.2	149.8	30,171	45,922	2/
Cranberries	196.0	234.1	205.9	196,820	230,695	3/
Dates	29.0	23.0	22.0	22,910	17,250	24,420
Figs, California	60.7	56.7	50.0	24,341	23,713	18,357
Grapes	6,014.6	5,869.2	5,743.8	2,005,476	1,883,421	1,822,339
Guavas	7.7	8.9	2/	2,171	2,549	2/
Kiwifruit, California	44.6	37.5	32.3	16,502	18,413	2/
Nectarines, California	205.0	242.0	176.0	102,421	68,168	93,990
Olives, California	122.0	84.0	77.5	56,991	38,911	49,761
Papayas	31.9	31.0	23.0	13,673	13,831	18,477
Peaches	1,247.1	1,179.3	1,118.8	398,852	314,699	412,607
Pears	946.9	1,045.6	943.6	232,010	233,107	270,424
Pineapples	370.0	365.0	345.0	79,850	78,890	87,360
Plums, California	185.0	247.0	124.0	93,954	79,358	117,849
Prunes, California	375.0	594.0	587.4	135,520	210,370	2/
Plums & prunes 1/	25.9	32.1	22.0	4,746	5,401	6,981
Strawberries	723.6	824.7	748.8	670,753	837,038	753,434
Total	16,554.6	17,335.4	16,190.2	6,132,438	6,271,904	6,620,572

1/ Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington. 2/ Data available July 8, 1996. 3/ Data available August 20, 1996.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Smaller U.S. Apple Output in 1995

U.S. apple production in 1995 was 4 percent smaller than in 1994 but still relatively large compared with previous years (table 25). Total bearing acreage was up less than 1 percent from a year ago but yields per acre averaged 4 percent below last year. Of the 36 apple-producing States surveyed by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), 17 registered smaller crops in 1995, including major producing States such as Washington and California. Washington's 1995 apple crop totaled 2.6 million short tons, down 11 percent from the 1994 crop, while California's crop reached 500,000 short tons, down 5 percent. Apple production in Michigan and New York, both large apple-producing States, were up 20 percent and nearly 1 percent respectively, from a year ago.

Lighter supplies of generally good quality apples, along with strong domestic and export demand, have supported apple grower prices thus far (fig. 7). Fresh apple prices are expected to continue higher than a year ago for the remainder of the season as strong demand for juice apples has resulted in more fresh-market supplies being sold to processors. The demand for domestic juice apples is strengthened by the smaller crops in Europe and United States and higher prices for imported juice concentrate. USDA's preliminary estimate of the 1995 season-average grower price for apples is \$332 per ton, 29 percent higher than the prior year. The increase in the average grower price is sharp enough to offset the drop in output, raising

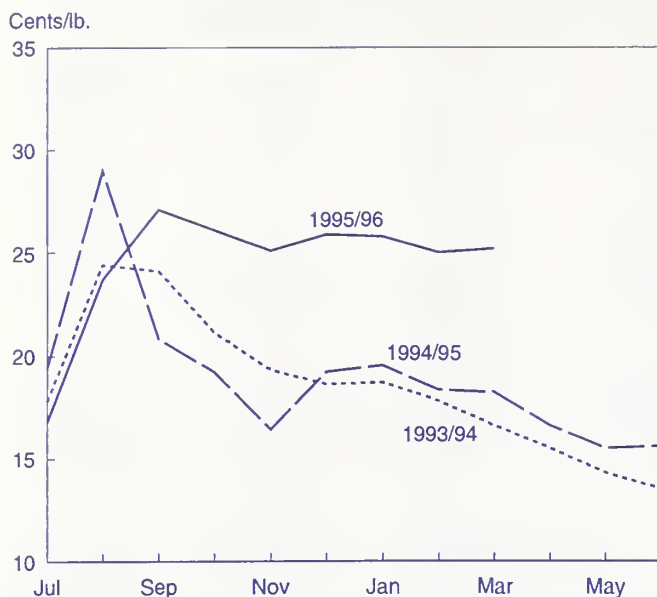
the value of the 1995 U.S. apple crop to \$1.8 billion, 23 percent higher than in 1994.

According to the International Apple Institute, total U.S. apple movement in January 1996 was 13 percent less than a year earlier and 5 percent less than the 5-year average. Of the total, about 65 percent was fresh-market shipments. Total fresh-market shipments during the same period were down 15 percent from a year ago and 9 percent below the 5-year average. In Washington, total apple shipments were 12 percent lower than a year ago. In January 1996, f.o.b. prices for Red Delicious apples (Washington Extra Fancy 80's) and Golden Delicious apples averaged about 5 and 16 percent higher respectively, than the year before.

The International Apple Institute reported that on February 1, 1996, total U.S. apple stocks were 14 percent below the same period a year ago, and were 2 percent lower than the 5-year average. Stocks intended for the fresh market were down 12 percent from a year ago while those intended for processing were down 20 percent. On a regional basis, apple stocks were down 23 percent in the Southeast, 18 percent in the Northwest, and 41 percent in the Southwest regions, while up 1 percent in the Northeast and 8 percent in the Midwest.

Red Delicious apples accounted for 46 percent of the total U.S. apple stocks on February 1, 1996. Red Delicious stocks were down 21 percent from a year ago and down 8

Figure 7

U.S. Fresh Apple Grower Prices

percent from the 5-year average. Golden Delicious stocks were down 10 percent from a year ago but 7 percent above the 5-year average. Stocks of Granny Smith apples, mostly in the West, were 2 percent below a year ago and 4 percent below the 5-year average. Stocks of McIntosh, mostly in the Northeast, were down 3 percent from a year ago and down 5 percent from the 5-year average.

Reduced apple output and lower stocks will likely limit domestic consumption and reduce the quantity of apple exports in 1995/96 below last year's record level. Domestic consumption of fresh apples in the marketing year 1995/96 (beginning with August of the first year) will be close to last year's 19.57 pounds per person. U.S. fresh apple imports are expected to increase from last year to keep domestic supplies near last year's level. From August through December, fresh apple imports were already 58,768 short tons, 84 percent above the same period a year ago. In the meantime, U.S. fresh apple exports during the same period dropped 24 percent to 280,650 short tons. Although lower, fresh apple exports are expected to remain strong at about 21 percent of domestic production, nearly the same as the 4-year average share of 22 percent. Taiwan, Canada, Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Mexico are the top five U.S. markets this season. Exports are down to all of these markets, except Canada and Indonesia. Exports to Canada during August-December 1995 were up fractionally from the previous year, and exports to Indonesia were up 39 percent.

Reduced Grape Output in 1995

U.S. grape production declined 2 percent to about 5.8 million tons in 1995 compared with a year ago and was also down 4 percent from 1993. Reduced production may be attributed to smaller crops in California, the largest grape-producing State, and in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, North Carolina, and South Carolina. USDA's preliminary value estimate of the 1995 grape crop was \$1.82 billion,

down 3 percent from the prior year, and the lowest in 3 years, reflecting the smaller crop and lower processing prices.

Eighty-six percent of utilized grape production in 1995 was processed, and the U.S. season-average grower price for grapes that were crushed, canned, or dried, dropped 4 percent from a year ago. The amount of grapes that were processed also dropped 3 percent from the year before, the lowest quantity in 3 years, mainly with reduced quantities of canned grapes and raisins. Light supplies of grapes crushed in 1994 nearly depleted stocks of wine and juice in 1995. However, 7 percent more grapes were crushed for wine and juice in 1995, resulting in a 15-percent and 3-percent drop respectively, in grower prices for grapes crushed for juice and wine.

Increased fresh-market grape supplies during 1995/96 (July-June) may be attributed to the largest table-variety grape crop since 1992. Fresh-market grape utilization increased 2 percent in 1995 from the prior year and was the highest in 4 years. Strong demand for the fresh commodity helped increase the season-average grower price for fresh-market grapes to \$618 per ton, compared with \$581 per ton during the 1994 marketing year.

Concord grape production for processing was up 8 percent to 477,050 tons in 1995, with Washington remaining as the top producer, followed by New York. Washington's concord grape production reached 252,500 tons, up 46 percent from the year before. New York's output declined 18 percent to 111,000 tons, due partly to drought conditions during the summer.

Peach and Pear Crops Are Smaller in 1995

U.S. peach production declined 7 percent in 1995 from a year ago. Clingstone and freestone production in California were down 23 percent and 14 percent, respectively (table 16). Georgia and South Carolina, major peach-producing States, also produced smaller peach crops. Production of peaches in other States, however, was mostly up. Fresh utilization of the 1995 peach crop was up 9 percent from 1994. Freezes in early 1996 in Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas will likely lower total peach output this year. Reduced production will provide some upward pressure on grower prices in 1996.

The value of California's clingstone peaches (mostly canned) in 1995 came down 7 percent from the prior year, a result of the sharp drop in production. The value of California's freestone crop, however, rose to \$97.4 million, up 43 percent from 1994, reflecting the sharp increase in prices. Overall, the value of the 1995 freestone crop rose 48 percent to \$322.3 million from 1994. About 81 percent of the 1995 freestone crop was used fresh, and fresh-market prices averaged 38 percent stronger than a year ago.

Even with increased imports and lower exports, U.S. per capita consumption of fresh peaches (including fresh nectarines) fell fractionally below 1994's (January-December) 5.49 pounds as supplies remained tight. While fresh peach

utilization increased from a year ago, fresh nectarine utilization declined sharply. U.S. fresh peach imports rose 3 percent from a year ago. U.S. fresh peach exports, on the other hand, dropped 21 percent, mainly reflecting decreased shipments to Canada, Latin America, and to some Asian countries such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, China, and Japan.

Utilized production of all pears was down about 10 percent in 1995 from a year ago, with smaller outputs in California, Colorado, Connecticut, New York, and Oregon. At the same time, Michigan and Pennsylvania's utilized pear output were each 11 percent larger, Utah's production was about the same, and Washington's was 7 percent larger than in 1994. The total Bartlett output was 493,000 tons in 1995, 16 percent below a year ago. Thirty percent of the Bartlett output was utilized as fresh while 70 percent was processed (canned). Production of other types of pears in 1995 was down less than 1 percent from a year ago to 420,000 tons, with 91 percent utilized as fresh. Overall, the total quantity of fresh-market pears increased fractionally from a year ago while processing pears declined 21 percent.

Figure 8
U.S. Fresh Pear Grower Prices

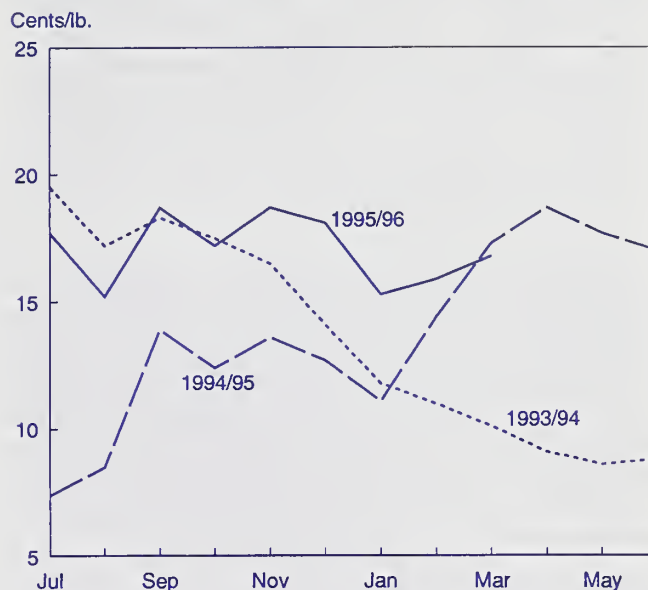


Table 16--Peaches: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1993-95

State	Production			Price per short ton		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	--1,000 short tons--			--Dollars--		
Alabama	7.0	8.5	11.0	658	470	570
Arkansas	12.0	4.0	10.0	280	490	354
California						
Clingstone	548.5	565.0	432.5	218	180	220
Freestone	301.5	317.0	273.0	298	214	356
Colorado	9.0	10.0	8.5	622	638	992
Connecticut	1.8	1.1	1.1	1,040	1,000	1,200
Delaware	2.0	1.3	1.0	480	730	772
Georgia	75.0	87.5	80.0	450	368	406
Idaho	3.5	2.0	2.0	484	702	690
Illinois	8.0	2.4	6.5	598	640	678
Indiana	4.0	1/	2.5	706		722
Kansas	0.3	0.3	0.5	760	520	820
Kentucky	3.0	1/	3.0	600		644
Louisiana	1.8	2.0	2.5	960	880	1,092
Maryland	5.0	1.4	6.0	510	784	616
Massachusetts	0.9	0.5	0.6	1,040	1,000	1,400
Michigan	28.5	7.5	30.0	380	454	420
Missouri	3.8	2.5	4.5	480	640	630
New Jersey	45.0	37.5	35.0	596	658	770
New York	4.5	3.5	5.8	592	502	414
North Carolina	17.5	16.5	17.5	402	448	440
Ohio	3.5	1/	2.9	710		842
Oklahoma	10.0	12.5	15.0	704	590	740
Oregon	7.0	7.8	6.0	482	596	594
Pennsylvania	50.0	1/	45.0	420		548
South Carolina	110.0	125.0	107.5	334	376	360
Tennessee	5.2	0.9	5.2	760	808	708
Texas	12.5	10.0	12.0	720	780	720
Utah	3.0	3.7	3.2	480	460	500
Virginia	14.0	6.0	13.0	320	452	460
Washington	23.5	20.5	22.0	432	436	646
West Virginia	9.0	1/	9.0	294		448
United States	1,330.1	1,256.8	1,174.2	320	266	368

1/ No significant commercial production in 1994 due to freeze damage.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted to short tons by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Large stocks of Bartlett pears in cold storage since August 1995 have weakened prices of processing pears. USDA's preliminary estimate of the season-average grower price for processing pears in 1995 is \$186 per ton, 9 percent below last year. Continued strong demand for fresh-market pears helped strengthen the season-average grower price for fresh Bartlett pears to \$327 per ton in 1995, 74 percent above a year earlier. Average grower prices for fresh-market pears, other than Bartlett pears, were \$378 per ton in 1995, 34 percent higher than in 1994 (fig. 8).

With slightly larger fresh-market supplies, domestic fresh pear consumption in 1995/96 (July/June) is estimated to increase about 2 percent from 1994/95. Increased U.S. imports of fresh pears will supplement the fractional increase in fresh-market domestic production. During July through December, fresh pear imports already increased 50 percent from the same period a year ago. The quantity of U.S. fresh pear exports, at the same time, was 1 percent below a year ago. Exports in 1995/96 are expected to be down from last year, due mainly to the smaller crop.

Plum Production Declines; Cherry Output Rises

California's 1995 plum output was only half of the 1994 crop, and prune output (dried basis) was 8 percent smaller. Plum prices nearly doubled. Prune and plum production in 1995 from Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington, totaled 23,000 tons, down 40 percent from a year ago. Utilized production from these four States dropped 32 percent from the prior year, with 57 percent used as fresh. Fresh prune and plum prices from the four States averaged \$437 per ton, 71 percent higher than a year ago, and processed prices averaged 50 percent stronger.

The U.S. cherry crop (sweet and tart) was 18 percent larger in 1995 than in 1994, reflecting larger production of tart cherries in Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania. Total tart cherry production increased 32 percent from 1994, while total sweet cherry output decreased 20 percent from 1994. Other than Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania, sweet cherry-producing States had smaller crops. Cool, wet spring weather hampered pollination and reduced fruit set in the major States, namely Washington, Oregon, and California. Heavy rains in May and July caused cherries to split, further reducing production.

Forty-two percent of the sweet cherry production was utilized as fresh and 58 percent as processed. Fresh sweet cherry utilization in 1995 dropped 35 percent whereas processed utilization dropped 5 percent from 1994. Grower prices for fresh-market sweet cherries averaged \$2,250 per ton, 52 percent higher than the average in 1994 while grower prices for processed sweet cherries averaged 3 percent lower. Almost all of the utilized tart cherry output was processed.

California Crop Raises U.S. Avocado Output

U.S. avocado production in 1994/95 increased 23 percent from the 1993/94 crop, with California contributing 89 per-

Table 17--U.S. avocado production, by State,
1980/81-1994/95

Crop year 1/	Florida	California	Hawaii	Total
--1,000 short tons--				
1980/81	30.8	238.0	0.76	269.6
1981/82	25.8	157.0	0.60	183.4
1982/83	34.7	202.0	0.80	237.5
1983/84	27.0	247.0	0.59	274.6
1984/85	29.5	200.0	0.58	230.1
1985/86	28.5	160.0	0.61	189.1
1986/87	24.7	278.0	0.65	303.4
1987/88	29.0	180.0	0.45	209.5
1988/89	27.0	165.0	0.60	192.6
1989/90	33.5	105.0	0.55	139.1
1990/91	19.6	136.0	0.45	156.1
1991/92	28.3	156.0	0.42	184.7
1992/93	7.2	284.0	0.35	291.6
1993/94	4.4	139.0	0.25	143.7
1994/95	20.0	156.0	0.25	176.3

1/ Crop years begin: California, November; Florida, June; and Hawaii, January of first year shown.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service.

cent of the total output and Florida 11 percent (table 17). California's production increased 12 percent, while Florida's output was nearly four times as much as in 1993/94. Florida's 1993/94 crop was the smallest in more than 20 years as a result of the fruit and tree damages caused by Hurricane Andrew on August 24, 1992. While Florida's bearing acreage remained about 2 percent smaller than the prior year, average yields in 1994/95 were 3.51 tons per acre, compared with 0.76 tons in 1993/94. In California, bearing acreage fell by 7 percent but average yields were up 20 percent.

About 98 percent of the 1994/95 U.S. avocado output was utilized fresh. Fresh utilization rose 27 percent from 1993/94, while processed utilization dropped by more than half. The U.S. average grower price for avocados was 22 percent lower than the prior year, and the sharp price drop brought the total crop value down 4 percent in 1994/95 from a year earlier. Grower prices in California averaged \$1,490 per ton, 18 percent below 1993/94. The value of the crop amounted to \$232.4 million, 8 percent lower. During the same period, grower prices in Florida averaged 25 percent lower than in 1993/94 but because of the State's sharp output increase, the value of the crop more than tripled. USDA will release the first official 1995/96 U.S. avocado crop estimate in July.

According to the California Avocado Commission, the State's 1995/96 crop (November through October) is expected to be up about 3 percent from a year ago. California avocado shipments from November 1995 to February 1996 were 28 percent above the same period a year ago. Shipments are usually heaviest during March through August. In December 1995, f.o.b. prices for California Hass avocados averaged 3 percent above a year earlier, but prices are expected to come down as the season progresses and volume increases. In January 1996, f.o.b. prices averaged 19 percent lower than the same time a year ago and

were about 11 percent below the December average. Hass variety avocados dominated production in all regions of California except the San Joaquin Valley during 1994/95. Overall, the seven most prevalent avocado varieties by total acreage for the 1995/96 crop year are estimated to be Hass, Bacon, Fuerte, Zutano, Pinkerton, Reed, and Gwen, according to the California Avocado Commission.

Florida's 1995/96 avocado crop may be slightly smaller than last year. Florida avocado shipments during 1995/96 (April through March) are estimated to total 18,750 short tons, down 4 percent from last year. Commercial shipments account for a majority of the State's production. Shipments through December amounted to 93 percent of estimated total shipments for 1995/96.

Increased supplies of U.S.-grown avocados and lower prices helped boost U.S. avocado exports in 1994/95 (fig. 9). Exports from November 1994 through October 1995 totaled 14,749 tons, 48 percent larger than the previous year. Leading foreign markets for U.S. avocados in 1994/95 were France, Japan, the Netherlands, and Canada. As of early March 1996, season-to-date California avocado exports were 7 percent above the same period last year. According to the California Avocado Commission, these export shipments were made mostly to Hong Kong, Korea, and Japan. There were no exports so far to Europe because it is still Israel's heavy season. U.S. 1995/96 avocado exports are likely to stay unchanged from last year.

U.S. avocado imports account for an average of about 11 percent of total domestic supply, with Chile and the Dominican Republic as the largest foreign suppliers. Expectations are that these two countries will have larger 1995/96 crops. On July 3, 1995, USDA published in the Federal Register, a proposed rule that would allow Mexican Hass avocados into 19 northeastern U.S. States. Public hearings were held across the United States in August 1995. The

written comment period that ended October 16, 1995, mostly expressed opposition to allowing the Mexican avocados into the United States. No date has been set for a final decision on the rule. U.S. fresh avocado imports from Mexico have been prohibited since 1914 to protect U.S. growing areas from pests that could be brought in with the shipments. Beginning in July 1993, Mexican shipments were allowed into Alaska.

Smaller Strawberry Crop in 1995

The 1995 U.S. strawberry crop was estimated at 748,800 short tons, 9 percent below the record-large crop the previous year (table 18). Reduced production may be attributed to smaller crops in California, Florida, Louisiana, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin. Despite lower prices in California, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington, total U.S. average grower prices for fresh-market strawberries in 1995 were up only fractionally from 1994. These five States produced 79 percent of U.S. fresh-market strawberries in 1995. Prices for processing strawberries averaged 10 percent lower than a year ago due to larger frozen carryover stocks from 1994. Overall, USDA's preliminary estimate of the 1995 season-average grower price for strawberries (both fresh-market and for processing) averaged fractionally below a year ago. Reduced output and a slight drop in prices brought the value of the U.S. 1995 strawberry crop to \$753.4 million, 10 percent below the prior year.

California's 1995 strawberry output was down 10 percent from a year ago and accounted for 80 percent of the U.S. crop. Florida's 1994/95 crop was down fractionally from the record large crop of a year ago and Oregon's 1995 crop was 15 percent smaller. Production in 10 other States amounted to 5 percent of the 1995 U.S. crop and was 6 percent below the prior year.

Based on USDA's *Cold Storage* report, frozen strawberry stocks as of January 31, 1996, were 108,190 short tons, 1 percent below a year earlier, but 15 percent above the previous 3-year average. Thirty-three percent of California's reduced crop was frozen in 1995, bringing the total U.S. frozen pack to 203,850 tons, down 8 percent from a year earlier. Grower prices for processing strawberries may improve in 1996 if frozen strawberry stocks continue below a year ago.

According to the California Strawberry Commission, California's planted acreage is up 7 percent from a year ago and the 1996 crop will be up from last year. Through February, production nearly doubled from the same time last year, mostly reflecting the heavy early season supplies brought by unseasonably warm weather in December. However, heavy rains and low temperatures delayed harvest and kept supplies lighter than expected in late February. In the absence of heavy rains, ample supplies are expected to be underway by mid-March since many of the plants are already in bloom. California shipments usually peak around May. The mild weather in December allowed California to start shipping as early as December and fresh California strawberry f.o.b. prices were about \$30 per flat.

Figure 9
U.S. Avocado Exports

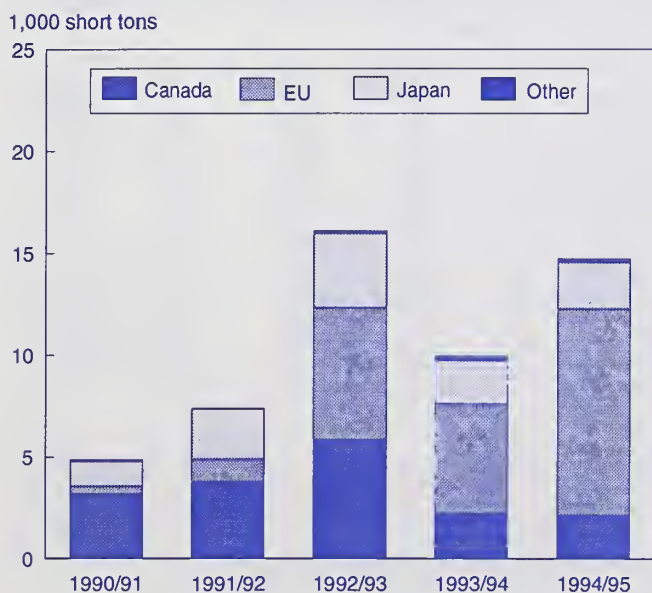


Table 18--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production for major States, 1993-95

Crop and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	-- Acres harvested --			-- Short tons --			-- 1,000 short tons --		
Early:									
Florida	5,800	5,800	6,000	14.0	14.5	14.0	81.2	84.1	84.0
Late:									
Arkansas	230	180	180	1.5	1.5	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
California	25,100	23,300	23,600	22.8	28.5	25.3	571.1	664.1	595.9
Louisiana	1,100	1,100	1,000	5.0	7.0	4.8	5.5	7.7	4.8
Michigan	1,900	1,800	1,800	3.0	2.8	3.0	5.7	5.0	5.4
New Jersey	500	450	450	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
New York	2,700	2,600	2,400	3.0	2.0	1.8	8.1	5.2	4.2
North Carolina	2,400	2,400	2,400	2.3	3.3	4.0	5.4	7.8	9.6
Ohio	1,200	1,200	1,100	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.5
Oregon	6,200	6,100	5,700	5.0	5.8	5.3	31.0	35.1	30.0
Pennsylvania	1,500	1,500	1,400	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.2
Washington	1,600	1,400	1,300	3.5	4.0	4.0	5.6	5.6	5.2
Wisconsin	1,100	1,200	1,100	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.8
Total 1/	51,330	49,030	48,430	14.1	16.8	15.5	723.6	824.7	748.8

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

Prices have come down since then as the Florida winter crop began. In early March, f.o.b. prices averaged \$10.25 per flat, compared with \$12.25 during the same period a year ago.

Tighter supplies are possible for Florida's 1996 winter strawberry crop. Freezes that occurred in late December and early February required frequent irrigation to protect the crop against freeze or frost damage. However, excessive moisture promoted fungal problems in some mature berries. According to the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service, winter strawberry acreage is expected to total 6,000 in 1996, unchanged from 1995. Pickings usually begin in November and shipments usually peak around March. The 1996 winter crop progressed faster than a year ago, with shipments through early March up 33 percent from the same time last year. This, however, is not an indication that the crop will be larger. Fresh Florida strawberry prices during December 1995 averaged \$16 for a flat of 12 1-pint baskets compared with \$15 in December 1994. In January and February, prices dropped from a year ago and from December and averaged around \$11 per flat.

U.S. Berry Production Increases

In 1995, production of cultivated blueberries, cultivated blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, and raspberries was 5 percent higher than a year ago, while the value of production declined 1 percent to \$201.5 million. Cultivated blueberries accounted for 55 percent of the U.S. berry output (excluding strawberries and cranberries), and 50 percent of the total value in 1995. Cultivated blackberries accounted for 13 percent of the berry crop, and 10 percent of the value. Oregon's loganberry and raspberry production, Washington's red raspberry crop, and California's rasp-

berry output each declined in value in 1995, and brought total berry value down.

Cultivated blueberry production was up 15 percent in 1995 from a year ago (table 19). Larger crops were found in Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, and New Jersey, while reductions were noted for Arkansas, Florida, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington. The large increase in production was enough to offset the decline in grower prices, bringing the value of the 1995 crop to \$100.6 million, 11 percent above the previous year. Michi-

Table 19--Blueberry area and production, by State, 1994-95

State	Area harvested		Utilized production	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
	Acres		Short tons	
Cultivated:				
Alabama	460	460	290	300
Arkansas	700	700	850	850
Florida	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,250
Georgia	3,700	3,800	3,750	6,500
Indiana	830	830	1,350	1,900
Michigan	15,500	16,300	23,500	33,500
New Jersey	7,600	7,700	15,750	17,500
New York	660	600	650	550
North Carolina	3,000	2,800	7,500	6,500
Oregon	1,950	1,950	8,750	7,000
Washington	1,400	1,400	4,340	3,150
Total	37,100	37,840	68,230	79,000
Wild:				
Maine	--	--	59,745	66,000
United States	37,100	37,840	127,975	145,000

-- = Not available.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, and New England Agricultural Statistics Service.

gan and New Jersey are the two leading States in cultivated blueberry production. Michigan's crop increased 43 percent in 1995 and accounted for about 41 percent of the Nation's output. New Jersey's crop was 11 percent larger and was 22 percent of the U.S. total. A 10-percent increase in Maine's wild blueberry production, coupled with a larger 1995 cultivated crop, raised U.S. total blueberry production 13 percent from 1994.

Frozen blueberry stocks are limited. According to USDA's *Cold Storage* report, as of January 31, 1996, blueberry stocks were 30,034 short tons, 15 percent lower than a year ago and 21 percent below the prior 3-year average (table 20). Nearly all of Maine's blueberries and 53 percent of other States' cultivated production in 1995 were used for processing.

U.S. Cranberry Supplies Shortened

Despite a larger bearing acreage, lower average yields brought U.S. cranberry production down 12 percent from a year ago in 1995, but total output was still 5 percent larger than the 1993 crop. All cranberry-producing States, except Wisconsin, produced smaller estimated crops in 1995 compared with a year earlier. The summer was very dry for cranberries in Massachusetts and the central growing areas of Wisconsin, while a very wet spring in Washington and hail in Oregon during late March and April resulted in poor pollination.

Grower prices for cranberries may average higher in 1995, due partly to reduced production. Cranberry holdings from the 1994/95 crop that ended August 31, 1995, were 1 percent above a year ago. According to the Cranberry Marketing Committee, the increase in stocks was not enough to lower grower prices in 1995. In addition, the smaller 1995 crop was generally of good quality, and processing demand was high. USDA's estimates of cranberry utilization and prices will be published on August 20, 1996.

Table 20--Stocks of frozen fruit and berries: January 31, 1993-96

Frozen fruit	1993	1994	1995	1996 1/
-- 1,000 short tons --				
Frozen fruits:				
Apples	44.6	45.4	46.1	51.8
Apricots	4.4	5.2	5.9	2.7
Cherries, tart 2/	56.0	45.6	57.5	59.4
Cherries, sweet	5.1	4.7	5.6	6.4
Grapes	1.6	3.0	2.2	2.5
Peaches	34.3	32.9	29.6	22.1
Frozen berries:				
Blackberries	11.6	8.0	9.1	7.4
Blueberries	34.5	44.4	35.5	30.0
Boysenberries	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1
Raspberries 3/	15.9	14.2	16.8	19.2
Strawberries	80.5	92.1	109.8	108.2
Other	168.7	186.2	240.4	217.1
Total	459.1	483.5	559.8	527.9

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes juice cherries. 3/ Includes black raspberries in 1993 and 1994.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Tree Nut Outlook

U.S. Tree Nut Production Falls; Receipts Rise in 1995/96

Total tree nut production fell sharply in 1995 to the lowest level since 1986 (table 21). Almond production was off substantially while production of other tree nuts was mostly higher. Grower prices were higher for all tree nut crops which resulted in higher grower cash receipts, except almond receipts which were slightly lower (fig. 10).

Tight Almond Supply; Record Price

California almond production in 1995 was 370 million pounds (shelled basis), down 50 percent from the record 1994 crop and the smallest output since 1986. Beginning stocks were relatively large when the 1995/96 season began in July, but the overall tight supply situation caused the season-average grower price to jump to \$2.50 per pound, twice the 1994/95 season-average price and 29 percent higher than the previous record of \$1.94 set in 1993/94. However, the small crop more than offset the record price, resulting in a total crop value of \$888 million, 1 percent below the 1994/95 crop value.

Lower supplies and higher prices have dampened domestic and export shipments. The Almond Board of California reported total domestic shipments for July 1995 through January 1996 at 89.5 million pounds, compared with 102.1 million for the same period a year earlier. For the same period this year, export shipments totaled 219.6 million pounds, compared with 292.4 million a year ago. Exports from July 1995 through January 1996 to Western Europe, the major almond export destination, totaled 149.4 million pounds, compared with 182.2 million the previous year. Export shipments to Asia, the second most important destination, were down 9 percent from a year ago, but exports to

Figure 10

U.S. Tree Nut Production and Grower Prices

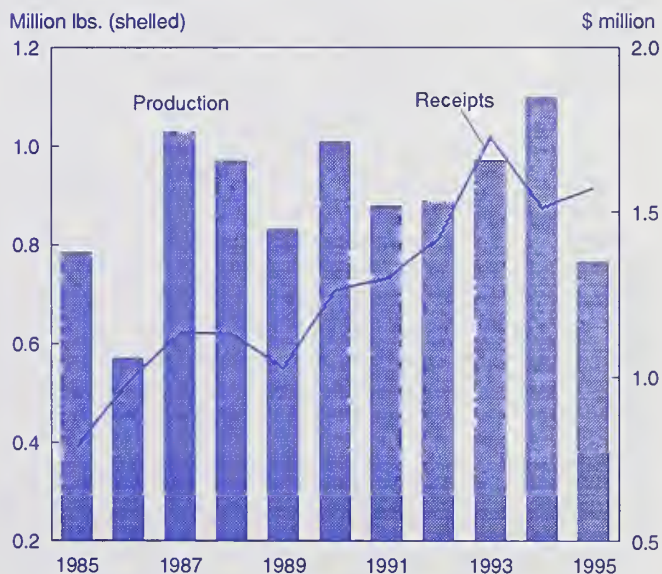


Table 21--Tree nuts: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and price, 1993/94-1995/1996

Commodity and year	Bearing acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Grower price
	Acres	Pounds	1,000 lbs.	\$/pound
Almonds 1/				
1993/94	402,000	1,220	490,000	1.94
1994/95	403,000	1,820	735,000	1.25
1995/96	390,000	949	370,000	2.50
Macadamia nuts				
1993/94	18,500	2,620	48,500	0.68
1994/95	18,500	2,840	52,500	0.69
1995/96	19,300	2,800	54,000	0.73
Pistachios				
1993/94	57,500	2,670	152,000	1.07
1994/95	57,500	2,240	129,000	0.92
1995/96	60,100	2,430	146,000	0.96
Hazelnuts				
1993/94	26,930	3,040	82,000	0.32
1994/95	27,400	1,540	42,200	0.42
1995/96	27,800	2,800	78,000	0.44
Walnuts				
1993/94	176,000	2,960	520,000	0.70
1994/95	171,000	2,720	464,000	0.70
1995/96	170,000	2,580	440,000	2/
Pecans				
1993/94	--	--	365,000	0.59
1994/95	--	--	199,000	1.04
1995/96	--	--	238,000	1.04

-- = Not available.

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Available July 8, 1996.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 22--Free-on-board tree nut prices, 1994-95

Month	Almonds Nonpareil supreme		Pecans Fancy halves		Hazelnuts Extra large	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
--Dollars per pound--						
January	2.33-2.60	1.60	2.00-2.25	4.15	--	2.40
February	2.38-2.50	1.73-1.75	2.00-2.25	4.05-4.15	--	2.20
March	2.30-2.39	2.12	2.10-2.25	3.95-4.25	--	2.10
April	2.15-2.20	2.35	2.15-2.25	3.95-4.25	--	2.10
May	2.15	2.35-2.50	2.15-2.35	3.85-4.15	--	2.10
June	1.90-2.30	2.40-2.50	2.15-2.35	3.85-4.15	--	2.15
July	1.63-1.70	2.86-2.92	2.35-2.45	3.75	--	2.45
August	1.85-1.89	3.05-3.08	2.35-2.45	3.70-3.75	--	1.87
September	1.70	3.18	2.70-2.75	3.70-3.75	--	1.87
October	1.55-1.60	3.20-3.30	2.70-2.75	3.70-3.75	--	1.87
November	1.58-1.60	3.15	3.00-3.05	3.70-3.75	--	1.87
December	1.58-1.68	2.95-3.15	3.85	3.50-3.60	--	1.78
Macadamia nuts Style 2						
			Walnuts Light halves and pieces		Pistachios Roasted and salted	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
--Dollars per pound--						
January	4.50	--	2.35-2.45	1.75-1.80	--	2.05-2.10
February	4.60	--	2.15-2.35	1.70-1.75	--	2.10-2.35
March	4.60	--	2.15-2.35	1.65	--	2.45-2.50
April	4.50	4.95	1.85-2.00	1.65	--	2.45-2.50
May	4.80	4.95	1.85-2.00	1.70-1.75	--	2.45-2.55
June	4.85	4.40	1.80-2.00	1.70-1.75	1.70-1.75	2.40-2.50
July	4.72	4.40	1.90-2.00	1.95	1.70-1.75	--
August	--	5.00	1.90-2.00	2.05-2.10	--	1.95
September	--	5.00	--	2.20-2.30	1.60	1.95
October	4.75	5.25	--	2.25-2.30	1.90-2.00	2.15
November	4.50	5.25	1.70-1.75	2.50	1.90-2.00	2.15-2.25
December	4.50	5.20	1.75-1.80	2.60-2.65	1.90-2.00	2.20-2.35

-- = Not available.

Source: Food Institute Report, February 1996.

Japan were up. Despite the lower export volume this year, the total value of U.S. almond exports is likely to rise due to the higher prices. The United States accounts for about 80 to 85 percent of world almond exports.

Spain, the second largest producer of almonds, also harvested a smaller crop in 1995/96 as did Morocco and Greece. Only Italy and Turkey produced crops as large or larger than in 1994/95. Ending stocks for the six major almond-producing countries will be small, which will moderate supplies for the 1996/97 season.

Given the small U.S. almond production last year and moderate beginning stocks, U.S. almond ending stocks on June 30, 1996, will be among the lowest in recent years. If the 1996 crop is average, grower prices are likely to remain strong.

Bloom conditions this spring have been variable with some good days for pollination intermingled with periods of rain. Industry sources report that sets will likely vary greatly by variety, area, and orchard. This portends an average crop.

Pistachio Output, Price Climb

Bearing acreage of California pistachios in 1995 increased to a record 60,100 acres, and combined with a good yield of 2,460 pounds per acre, resulted in a crop of 148 million pounds (in-shell basis), 15 percent more than the 1994 production. California growers harvested a record crop of 152 million pounds in 1993. Many of the trees planted in the 1980's are reaching full-bearing age and boosting per acre yields.

According to the California Pistachio Commission, domestic and export shipments from September 1995 through January 1996 were slightly higher than the previous year. Shipments were lower during the first quarter of this season compared with the prior season, but January and February shipments have been much stronger. About two-thirds of the shipments are for domestic markets and one-third is destined for export markets. Exports to Eastern Europe have increased sharply while most other European markets have also continued strong. However, Hong Kong remains the major market where demand has slackened somewhat as have shipments to other major Asian markets such as Taiwan, Singapore, and Japan. Shipments to Australia, Korea, and China have increased.

Large pistachio crops in Turkey, Syria, and Italy boosted world supplies in 1995/96. Iran is the world's largest pistachio-producing country, but supply information is not available. Pistachios from Iran are the main competition for the United States in major export markets.

USDA's preliminary estimate of the 1995/96 average grower price is 95.7 cents per pound compared with 92.1 per pound (in-shell) the previous season, but well below \$1.07 per pound received by growers in the 1993/94 season. The larger California crop, combined with a higher price, resulted in a crop value of nearly \$140 million in 1995/96, up 18 percent from the prior season.

The California Pistachio Commission reported 46.5 million pounds of total inventory on January 31, 1996, compared with an inventory of 72.9 million pounds a year earlier. A low carryover into the 1996/97 marketing year would put upward pressure on grower prices.

Moderate Size Pecan Crop; Price Unchanged

The 1995 pecan crop was 238 million pounds (in-shell basis), 20 percent above the small 1994 crop, but 35 percent below the large crop harvested in 1993. USDA's preliminary estimate of the 1995/96 season-average grower price is \$1.04 per pound (in-shell), the same as the 1994 price, but nearly twice the low price received for the 1993 crop.

By late January, harvesting was virtually complete in all areas. Demand was mostly very light for declining available supplies. Practically all of the remaining lots are being marketed on a direct basis to the end user. Some growers, waiting for the price to improve, are holding pecans in cold storage. Most accumulators had sold their remaining inventories by the end of January. Delivered quality has been generally good throughout the season with some lots of high quality ranging 56 percent meat yield or better. However, there have been some small lots, depending on the growing area, showing quality defects and low meat yields, especially for the native and seedling pecans.

The 1995 crop of improved variety pecans was up 30 percent from the prior season and the price was also up slightly. However, the 1995 crop of native and seedling pecans was up only 13 percent from the small 1994 crop and the price fell 10 cents per pound, reflecting quality problems. The top five producing States of Georgia, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Louisiana all had higher output in 1995, but only Oklahoma had a larger crop than 1993.

Walnut Production Up; Exports Fall

The 1995 California crop of English walnuts was 234,000 tons (in-shell basis) up 1 percent from the 1994 crop, but 10 percent lower than the record 1993 harvest of 260,000 tons. USDA will release the 1995/96 season-average grower price and crop value estimates in July 1996.

Moderate beginning stocks and the 1995 crop have caused a slowdown in both in-shell and shelled walnut exports from last year's record highs. Although domestic in-shell shipments are down slightly, shipments of shelled walnuts are up 29 percent for the marketing year period of August 1995 through January 1996. In-shell walnuts take the lead in exports, while shelled walnuts predominate in the domestic market. Exports to most major markets in Europe are lower so far this season with the exception of Spain, United Kingdom, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Walnut production in the top six countries in 1995/96 is estimated at 627,822 short tons (in-shell basis), up 1 percent from the record 620,565 tons produced the prior season. The U.S. crop accounts for about 37 percent of the total. A record crop in China of 241,406 tons was expected to be

harvested in the fall of 1995. If realized, this would be the first time that China's walnut production has exceeded the U.S. crop. As plantings expand under China's afforestation program, average annual production increases of 5 to 6 percent are expected for the next 4 to 5 years. However, China maintains no stocks due to expanding domestic demand and lack of storage facilities. Therefore, U.S. competition with China in major markets, such as Canada, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, and Japan, was severe, but short-lived, in the late part of the year.

Hazelnuts Rebound to Near-Record Crop

The U.S. hazelnut crop totaled 39,000 tons (in-shell basis) in 1995, nearly double the 1994 production, but 5 percent below the record 1993 crop. Bearing acreage increased to a record 27,800 acres and an excellent yield of 1.4 tons per acre was harvested. The 1995/96 season-average grower price also increased to \$887 per ton, resulting in record crop receipts of \$34.6 million.

The Hazelnut Marketing Board report as of January 1, 1996, showed 8,991 tons of in-shell hazelnuts had been sold into export markets, up 40 percent from a year ago, and in-shell domestic sales totaled 3,980 tons, up 11 percent. About one-third of total in-shell exports are destined for Germany. Kernel shipments to export markets totaled 1,045 tons for the marketing year to date (July 1, 1995 to January 31, 1996). Major kernel export markets are Israel, Australia, and Germany.

Production in 1995/96 for the major hazelnut-producing countries, (including Turkey, Italy, Spain, and the United States) at about 668,700 short tons, is down 15 percent from the bumper crop harvested in 1994/95, but 45 percent above 1993/94's harvest. These large world supplies continue to depress prices in major markets. However, strong demand for high quality U.S. hazelnuts among food manufacturers should boost U.S. exports.

Record Macadamia Nut Crop

Hawaii macadamia nut production in the 1995/96 crop year is expected to be a record 54 million pounds, up 3 percent from the previous season, and the third consecutive year-to-year increase. Record harvested acreage is largely responsible for the boost in production, but yield was also excellent, although nut quality was mixed.

The preliminary farm price for net wet-in-shell macadamia nuts averaged 73.0 cents per pound, 4.0 cents above last season and 5.0 cents higher than the 1993/94 season. The demand for Hawaiian macadamia nuts continued favorable. The farm value of the 1995/96 crop is estimated at \$39.4 million, 9 percent more than the 1994/95 crop due to increased production and higher prices.

Chilean Fruit Imports into the United States Down in 1995

Imports of fruit and tree nuts from Chile were down in 1995 from the previous year (table 32). Strong European demand for fresh fruit contributed to the decline in supplies shipped to the United States.

Fruit growers in Chile have suffered from poor economic returns from their crops in recent years as a result of a strengthening Chilean peso, increasing production costs, and poor export quality controls. In response to lower returns, growers have been uprooting orchards and not replacing old plantings, thereby reducing supplies available for export.

Chilean apple production increased in 1995, mostly due to an increase in the number of bearing trees. Chile produces mostly Red Delicious and Granny Smith apples, and is diversifying into new popular varieties such as Fuji, Gala, Jonathan, and Braeburn. As a result of favorable weather this season, production is expected to increase again in 1996. Apple exports to the United States in 1995 increased nearly 1 percent from the year before. The small increase occurred despite the Chilean apple crop maturing about 2 weeks later than usual, abundant supply and low prices in the United States, and a favorable market for Chilean apples in European and Latin American countries.

Grape, stonefruit, and pear production in Chile fell in 1995, mostly due to bad weather and uprooting of plantings in previous years in response to poor returns. The decreased production, along with quality controls and higher export prices, led to smaller shipments of grapes and pears to the United States. Grape shipments, which accounted for about 60 percent of fruit imports over the last several years, fell 6 percent, and pear shipments dropped 41 percent from the previous year. Grape production is expected to continue to fall over the next few years as the rootstock ages and becomes less productive. Pear production should increase as more trees reach bearing age.

Chilean kiwifruit production reached a record in 1995 as a result of additional bearing orchards and good weather conditions. Production is forecast to increase again in 1996, although plantings have declined. Kiwifruit exports to the United States rose 35 percent in 1995. Chile's larger supply, which helped keep the unit value of kiwi exports down, along with activities under the government's new export promotion program, helped boost shipments.

Chile was declared free of the Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) in December 1995, opening its exports to more countries. In the past, only the United States recognized Chile's major export-producing areas as Medfly free. Prior to the

new status, Chilean fruit had to go through a costly, and lengthy cold treatment before it could be shipped to many of the world's biggest export markets. Some Asian countries prohibited the admission of certain fruit entirely. Under the new status, Chile hopes to expand its exports to new markets. The increase in demand for Chilean fruit by countries that previously limited these imports, may cause prices of the fruit entering the U.S. market to increase in the near future.

Mexico Trade, 2 Years After NAFTA

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into effect January 1, 1994. The agreement opened trade between the United States and Mexico by removing trade barriers and established a schedule to reduce tariff rates between the two countries, eliminating them immediately for least trade-sensitive commodities and in 15 years for the most trade-sensitive commodities. At the end of NAFTA's first year, Mexico began economic readjustment, with a major peso devaluation. The devaluation resulted in lower real incomes in Mexico as well as increasing the cost of imported goods. At the same time, the dollar price of Mexican goods exported declined. The result, in 1995 Mexico imported less from its major trading partners, such as the United States, but exported more.

Fruit imports from Mexico fluctuate yearly, responding to U.S. market conditions and Mexican production. The quantity of most fruit imports increased in 1995 as it has through most of the nineties (table 33). Fresh fruit, especially citrus, mangoes, and grapes, account for the majority of fruit products imported. Citrus, mostly limes, accounted for 20 percent of all fresh fruit imported since 1993, up from 12 and 15 percent respectively, in 1990-91. Mangoes' share of fresh fruit imports has been growing in recent years, increasing from about 10 percent in 1990 to 19 percent in 1994. In 1995, while imports of mangoes rose to the United States, the proportion of mangoes to other fresh fruit fell to 15 percent. Grape imports fluctuated between 5 and 7 percent for most of the years during 1990-94, increasing to 11 percent in 1995. Tariff rates vary seasonally for these commodities. Citrus and mangoes are classified as sensitive commodities during their peak harvesting period, and have a 15-year tariff phase-out period during these periods.

The United States does not import many deciduous fruits, such as peaches, pears, apples, and plums from Mexico. Mexican production of these commodities is small and declining in favor of more profitable fruit and vegetables. Because of economic hardships, many growers are not replacing trees that have become unproductive. Mexican agricultural reform policies, prior to NAFTA, removed input subsidies for fruit producers, increasing their costs of production. Reforms also limited government lending to essential commodities, and fruit growers must now rely on commercial lenders, with higher interest rates, for loans. Many of Mexico's deciduous fruits are produced in states that have not been declared free of fruit flies, making exporting of commodities grown in these states more difficult.

Mexican orange juice exports to the United States declined in the early nineties, but recovered in 1994 and 1995 with the help of lower tariffs under NAFTA. Oranges used for processing into juice are the residual from the fresh market. Unlike the United States, where Florida oranges are grown specifically for processing, Mexican processors must compete with the fresh market for fruit supplies. Under NAFTA, Mexican FCOJ exports to the United States are given annual access for 40 million gallons (single-strength equivalent) at one-half the most favored nation (MFN) applied tariff. Imports over the quota level are taxed at the applied MFN with this rate declining in phases until both the quota and the tariff are phased out at the end of 15 years. The increase in Mexico's orange juice imports into the United States in 1995 reflected not only the preferential tariff rate, but also reduced supplies of FCOJ from Brazil.

Almost all U.S. fruit exports to Mexico are fresh noncitrus fruit, of which apples make up the largest share (table 34). The volume of all noncitrus exports to Mexico declined in 1995, mostly because the peso devaluation made the peso cost of these commodities higher than past years. Throughout 1990-94, however, quantities of apples, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, and nuts, increased almost annually. Citrus fruits were the only fresh fruit export that rose in 1995. Grapefruit and limes accounted for most of the growth.

Prospects for future trade between the United States and Mexico look good for both countries. Mexico helps supplement U.S. production during low production years and for growing consumer demand for fruit and vegetables. Once Mexico's economy stabilizes, the demand for U.S. fruit and nuts should return to the growth path of the early nineties.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Index of prices received by growers for fruit and nuts, 1992-96	4
2. U.S. monthly consumer fruit price indexes, 1994-96	4
3. U.S. monthly retail prices for selected fruit and juice, 1994-96	5
4. Oranges: Utilized production, 1993/94-1994/95 and indicated 1995/96	7
5. All oranges: State-average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1993-96	7
6. United States: Orange juice supply and utilization, 1989/90-1995/96	8
7. Oranges used for frozen concentrate, Florida, 1989/90-1995/96	8
8. Processing oranges: Average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, Florida, 1992-96	8
9. Brazilian FCOJ production and utilization, 1990/91-1994/95	9
10. Lemons: Utilized production, 1993/94-1994/95 and indicated 1995/96	10
11. All lemons: State-average equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1993-96	10
12. Grapefruit: Utilized production, 1993/94-1994/95 and indicated 1995/96	11
13. Grapefruit: Monthly equivalent on-tree prices received by growers, 1993-96	11
14. Other citrus: Utilized production, 1993/94-1994/95 and indicated 1995/96	12
15. Utilized production and value of noncitrus fruit, United States, 1993-95	13
16. Peaches: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1993-95	15
17. U.S. avocado production, by State, 1980/81-1994/95	16
18. Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and production for major States, 1993-95	18
19. Blueberry area and production, by State, 1994-95	18
20. Stocks of frozen fruit and berries: January 31, 1993-96	19
21. Tree nuts: Acreage, yield per acre, production, and price, 1993/94-1995/96	20
22. Free-on-board tree nut prices, 1994-95	20
23. Selected citrus, packinghouse-door returns, by month, 1993-96	25
24. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season-average prices per unit received by growers, 1994-95	26
25. Apples, commercial crop: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1993-95	27
26. U.S.-average monthly prices received by apple and pear growers, 1993/94-1995/96	28
27. Fruit for processing: Season-average prices received by growers, by use and principal State, 1993-95	28
28. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, 1994-95	29
29. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of utilized production, 1994-95	30
30. Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, 1993-95	31
31. Value of fruit and tree nut crops, by State, 1994-95	32
32. U.S. fruit and tree nut imports from Chile, 1993-95	33
33. U.S. fruit and tree nut imports from Mexico, 1990-95	34
34. U.S. fruit and tree nut exports to Mexico, 1990-95	35

Table 23--Selected citrus, packinghouse-door returns, by month, 1993-96

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
--Dollars per box 1/--												
ORANGES:												
Arizona												
1993	7.13	4.32	3.72	3.58	3.55	3.40	-1.47	--	--	11.99	10.74	7.78
1994	5.42	7.61	8.13	4.47	4.54	1.82	1.89	--	--	--	11.84	11.18
1995	9.32	3.28	5.15	5.69	5.78	4.03	3.88	--	--	--	14.00	7.73
1996	7.50	5.38	6.20									
Florida												
1993	5.03	4.94	5.28	5.88	5.91	5.90	--	--	--	--	6.80	5.57
1994	5.60	5.72	5.99	6.56	6.72	6.82	--	--	--	5.02	4.12	4.59
1995	4.83	5.13	6.04	6.41	6.62	6.36	--	--	--	--	4.98	5.16
1996	5.53	6.54	6.90									
California												
1993	6.61	5.81	5.35	5.96	6.15	6.35	7.11	9.29	3.05	3.79	10.34	8.85
1994	6.68	6.52	7.71	7.84	8.65	7.64	6.12	6.27	5.47	3.84	8.54	8.72
1995	8.80	7.03	6.42	8.12	8.87	8.05	8.13	6.33	9.29	8.91	13.75	7.49
1996	6.50	5.73	5.30									
Texas												
1993	6.49	6.01	8.26	7.16	7.52	--	--	--	--	10.93	10.15	7.86
1994	8.32	7.92	6.93	6.83	--	--	--	--	--	7.32	4.58	4.40
1995	3.70	4.13	6.05	6.68	6.22	--	--	--	--	10.31	10.00	8.95
1996	7.10	7.07	11.00									
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Arizona												
1993	5.69	5.17	3.90	4.05	1.88	2.22	2.61	3.12	--	3.45	5.00	4.40
1994	4.10	4.26	3.39	2.03	2.86	2.42	2.60	--	--	4.81	6.11	5.21
1995	4.29	5.71	5.39	3.26	6.10	6.97	-1.81	--	--	7.96	7.46	5.20
1996	4.93	5.64	3.69									
Florida												
1993	4.40	4.29	3.45	3.75	3.26	3.16	--	--	--	9.36	6.44	5.29
1994	4.93	4.63	4.50	4.18	3.04	3.12	--	--	9.52	6.78	4.17	3.70
1995	3.97	3.92	3.63	3.15	2.78	--	--	--	--	7.20	4.64	3.80
1996	3.86	3.94	3.13									
California												
1993	7.14	5.06	3.95	3.04	2.42	4.18	6.30	5.30	11.47	9.39	9.55	6.55
1994	6.16	3.95	3.50	3.52	4.45	5.41	6.19	5.50	7.17	3.60	12.68	5.84
1995	8.25	4.34	3.77	4.52	4.59	5.87	4.25	6.55	11.63	9.13	10.67	5.27
1996	4.88	4.70	3.83									
Texas												
1993	7.74	6.69	5.03	4.98	3.79	--	--	--	--	10.38	7.94	6.74
1994	4.29	3.33	3.33	3.09	2.62	--	--	--	--	7.44	4.12	3.65
1995	3.33	3.13	3.00	2.30	1.83	--	--	--	--	9.48	8.55	6.71
1996	6.38	5.33	4.97									
LEMONS:												
Arizona												
1993	6.53	5.80	5.09	5.62	--	--	--	43.88	35.39	19.38	8.02	5.72
1994	4.60	3.41	2.89	3.29	--	--	--	--	31.36	14.51	8.98	7.64
1995	7.09	5.21	6.20	--	--	--	--	--	27.29	20.89	12.17	5.77
1996	5.56	4.16	3.52									
California												
1993	6.46	6.27	6.22	7.11	10.34	19.08	21.18	25.88	24.90	17.01	10.88	6.08
1994	4.24	4.00	4.82	6.49	8.24	13.60	14.21	31.37	23.81	12.74	9.67	6.28
1995	7.56	5.59	6.24	7.21	12.86	22.29	22.70	23.00	15.98	12.16	9.88	4.69
1996	4.42	4.29	3.99									
TANGERINES:												
Arizona												
1993	13.82	11.34	9.73	9.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.89	11.64
1994	11.53	11.70	11.24	10.46	7.00	--	--	--	--	--	14.51	17.15
1995	18.93	14.70	11.96	7.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.63	15.28
1996	15.84	11.37	5.83									
Florida												
1993	17.56	12.12	16.23	20.29	--	--	--	--	--	28.29	18.62	10.98
1994	11.05	10.63	12.05	19.47	--	--	--	--	21.96	10.24	9.52	14.43
1995	22.57	22.57	23.16	25.92	--	--	--	--	--	10.19	17.84	15.50
1996	16.48	18.60	18.35									
California												
1993	10.07	10.23	12.62	3.25	-0.39	--	--	--	--	24.12	19.17	12.86
1994	7.01	8.77	7.42	8.74	7.66	--	--	--	--	20.30	15.09	10.66
1995	11.04	14.33	15.78	20.15	10.30	--	--	--	--	--	21.25	14.56
1996	9.16	7.28	6.05									

-- = Insufficient marketing to establish price.

1/ Net contents per box: oranges: Arizona and California--75 lbs.; Florida--90 lbs.; and Texas--85 lbs.; grapefruits: Arizona and California Desert Valleys--64 lbs. for 1992/93 and 1993/94; 67 lbs. for 1994/95 and 1995/96, other California areas--67 lbs. for 1992-96; Florida--85 lbs.; and Texas--80 lbs.; tangerines: Arizona and California--75 lbs.; and Florida--95 lbs.; and lemons: 76 lbs.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 24--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season-average prices per unit received by growers, 1994-95

Commodity	1994			1995 1/		
	Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
--Dollars/short ton--						
NONCITRUS: 2/						
Apples, commercial	372	114	258	6/	6/	332
Apricots, 3 States	546	305	349	901	288	468
Avocados 3/	1,390	1,490	1,390	6/	6/	6/
Avocados, California 3/	1,490	1,490	1,490	6/	6/	6/
Bananas, Hawaii	740	--	740	760	--	760
Berries	--	--	1,474	--	--	1,384
Cherries, sweet	1,480	566	1,040	2,250	551	1,260
Cherries, tart	872	318	326	6/	6/	6/
Cranberries	--	--	986	--	--	7/
Dates, California	750	--	750	1,110	--	1,110
Figs, California	--	--	418	--	--	367
Grapes	581	279	321	618	267	317
Grapes, California	565	284	326	603	271	323
Guavas, Hawaii	--	288	288	--	6/	6/
Kiwifruit, California	491	--	491	6/	--	6/
Nectarines, California	--	--	282	--	--	534
Olives, California	500	463	463	500	643	642
Papayas, Hawaii	486	60	446	880	60	804
Peaches	376	179	266	520	211	368
Pears	258	1/ 184	223	366	1/ 174	287
Pineapples, Hawaii	408	110	216	500	113	253
Plums, California	--	--	321	--	--	950
Prunes, California	--	1,090	1,090	--	6/	6/
Prunes and plums, other States	255	105	168	437	157	318
Strawberries	1,204	582	1,016	1,216	526	1,006
--Dollars/box--						
CITRUS: 4/						
Oranges	9.57	5.48	6.37	9.72	4.85	5.76
Tangerines	16.12	3.03	12.57	19.33	1.77	14.81
Grapefruit	7.39	2.60	4.91	6.85	1.99	4.18
Lemons	19.20	1.36	9.94	19.00	1.03	11.02
Limes	23.40	3.61	18.46	17.10	2.00	14.47
Tangelos	8.55	3.97	5.47	7.60	2.68	4.41
Temples	6.55	5.15	5.64	7.10	4.80	5.51
--Dollars/pound--						
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California 5/	--	--	1.25	--	--	2.50
Hazelnuts, 2 States	--	--	0.42	--	--	0.44
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	--	--	0.69	--	--	0.73
Pistachios	--	--	0.92	--	--	0.96
Pecans, all	--	--	1.04	--	--	1.04
Improved	--	--	1.15	--	--	1.18
Native and seedling	--	--	0.76	--	--	0.66
Walnuts, California	--	--	0.50	--	--	6/

-- = Not available.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse-door for Washington and Oregon, equivalent first delivery-point returns for California, and prices as sold for other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. 3/ Column headed 1995 refers to 1994/95 crop. 4/ Equivalent on-tree returns; column headed 1994 refers to 1993/94 crop. 5/ Shelled basis. 6/ Data available July 8, 1996. 7/ Data available August 20, 1996. 8/ Processed mostly canned, but includes small quantities of dried and other uses.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted to dollars per short ton by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 25--Apples, commercial crop 1/: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1993-95

Table 25- Apples, commercial crop 1/1. Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1993-95						
State and area	Production 2/			Price per short ton		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
			--1,000 short tons--			
EASTERN STATES:						
Connecticut	12.3	12.5	10.0	470	566	646
Delaware	14.0	10.0	10.5	212	336	306
Georgia	17.0	13.0	16.0	292	278	336
Maine	27.0	27.0	36.0	410	348	330
Maryland	21.0	17.5	24.0	282	346	266
Massachusetts	29.5	31.3	30.8	404	452	526
New Hampshire	18.3	20.5	22.0	424	434	416
New Jersey	37.5	35.0	37.5	318	314	300
New York	435.0	550.0	555.0	232	236	238
North Carolina	160.0	140.0	115.0	116	176	182
Pennsylvania	265.0	200.0	250.0	172	208	222
Rhode Island	2.7	2.4	2.4	586	620	622
South Carolina	30.0	30.0	35.0	262	260	314
Vermont	19.0	21.0	21.8	340	330	380
Virginia	185.0	152.5	200.0	152	180	162
West Virginia	95.0	75.0	95.0	164	190	190
Total	1,368.2	1,337.7	1,460.9			
CENTRAL STATES:						
Arkansas	6.0	4.0	5.0	328	328	286
Illinois	45.0	23.5	40.0	338	418	452
Indiana	40.0	25.0	37.5	332	400	408
Iowa	4.8	6.0	5.0	588	488	608
Kansas	3.5	2.5	3.3	338	412	610
Kentucky	11.0	3.5	8.5	388	432	510
Michigan	510.0	510.0	610.0	170	172	200
Minnesota	11.5	11.6	11.0	658	664	786
Missouri	25.5	16.5	19.0	370	396	330
Ohio	52.5	45.0	60.0	320	362	338
Tennessee	9.5	5.0	8.0	338	390	444
Wisconsin	31.0	40.0	28.5	448	460	494
Total	750.3	692.6	835.8			
WESTERN STATES:						
Arizona	30.5	32.0	5.5	132	156	142
California	440.0	525.0	500.0	314	266	266
Colorado	46.0	42.5	27.5	294	314	330
Idaho	97.5	82.5	35.0	214	202	402
New Mexico	3.5	4.0	1.5	502	438	748
Oregon	80.0	100.0	70.0	262	214	298
Utah	26.5	24.0	10.0	242	242	376
Washington	2,500.0	2,925.0	2,600.0	284	276	420
Total	3,224.0	3,735.0	3,249.5			
United States	5,342.4	5,750.3	5,546.1	258	258	332

1/ In orchards of 100-or-more bearing age trees.

2/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted to short tons by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 26--U.S.-average monthly prices received by apple and pear growers, 1993/94-1995/96

Month	Fresh apples			Fresh pears		
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
--Cents per pound--						
July	17.8	19.4	17.5	19.5	7.4	17.7
August	24.4	28.9	24.5	17.2	8.5	15.2
September	24.1	20.7	27.1	18.3	13.9	18.7
October	21.1	19.1	26.1	17.5	12.4	17.2
November	19.3	16.4	25.1	16.5	13.6	18.7
December	18.6	19.2	25.9	14.1	12.7	18.1
January	18.7	19.5	25.8	11.8	11.1	15.3
February	17.8	18.3	25.0	11.0	15.1	15.9
March	16.6	18.2	25.2	10.1	17.3	16.8
April	15.5	16.6		9.1	18.7	
May	14.3	15.5		8.6	17.7	
June	13.5	15.6		8.8	17.0	
July	19.4	17.5		7.4	17.7	

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 27--Fruit for processing: Season-average prices received by growers, by use and principal State, 1993-95 1/

Fruit, use, & States				Fruit, use, & States					
		1993	1994	1995			1993	1994	1995
--Dollars/short ton--				--Dollars/short ton--					
Apricots:				Grapes--California (cont'd):					
Canning				Dried 2/	218	204	174		
California	266	303	287	Wine	323	344	326		
Freezing				Peaches, clingstone:					
California	315	350	317	Canning					
Drying				California	224	189	220		
California 2/	353	295	321	Peaches, freestone:					
Cherries, tart:				Canning					
Processing, all				California	196	205	190		
New York	200	244	3/	Freezing					
Michigan	220	334	3/	California	185	183	186		
Wisconsin	160	240	3/	Drying					
Cherries, sweet:				California 2/	82	93	86		
Processing, all				Pears, Bartlett:					
Oregon	803	637	605	Canning					
Michigan	665	551	587	Washington	217	204	160		
Washington	636	550	537	California	231	210	202		
Canning				Drying					
Washington	940	856	890	California 2/	149	152	150		
Oregon	913	960	444	Prunes and plums:					
Michigan	740	750	840	Canning					
Brining				Michigan	180	140	160		
Washington	583	382	386	Prunes:					
Michigan	640	460	480	Drying 2/					
Oregon	785	605	617	California	374	354	3/		
Grapes--California									
All processing	284	284	271						

-- = Not available.

1/ California fruits are priced at first delivery point, except prunes, pears for drying, and grapes. Prices of those California fruits and other States fruit are equivalent processing-plant-door returns. 2/ Fresh basis. 3/ Data available July 8, 1996.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 28--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, 1994-95

Commodity	1994			1995 1/		
	Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
--Short tons--						
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	3,183,100	2,482,600	5,665,700	6/	6/	5,457,300
Apricots, 3 States	26,740	113,440	140,180	16,800	41,700	58,500
Avocados 2/	172,950	3,300	176,250	6/	6/	6/
Avocados, California 2/	152,700	3,300	156,000	6/	6/	6/
Bananas, Hawaii	6,850	--	6,850	6,000	--	6,000
Berries	36,135	90,465	138,100	38,540	98,535	145,600
Cherries, sweet	99,460	93,450	192,910	64,200	88,650	152,850
Cherries, tart	1,750	139,400	141,150	1,350	148,450	149,800
Cranberries	10,800	10/ 223,300	234,100	8/	8/	205,850
Dates, California	23,000	9/	23,000	22,000	9/	22,000
Figs, California	2,100	54,600	56,700	2,000	48,000	50,000
Grapes	808,650	5,060,550	5,869,200	827,900	4,915,850	5,743,750
Grapes, California	779,000	4,477,000	5,256,000	796,000	4,269,000	5,065,000
Guavas, Hawaii	--	8,850	8,850	--	6/	6/
Kiwifruit, California	37,500	9/	37,500	32,300	9/	32,300
Nectarines, California	238,000	4,000	242,000	170,000	6,000	176,000
Olives, California	500	83,500	84,000	500	77,000	77,500
Papayas, Hawaii	28,100	2,900	31,000	20,850	2,150	23,000
Peaches	521,700	657,550	1,179,250	570,250	548,550	1,118,800
Pears	551,100	9/ 494,450	1,045,550	553,510	9/ 390,040	943,550
Pineapples, Hawaii	130,000	235,000	365,000	125,000	220,000	345,000
Plums, California	9/	9/	247,000	9/	9/	124,000
Prunes, California (dried basis)	--	193,000	193,000	--	178,000	178,000
Prunes and plums, other States	13,550	18,550	32,100	12,600	9,380	21,980
Strawberries	574,250	250,450	824,700	521,350	227,450	748,800
--1,000 short tons--						
CITRUS: 3/						
Oranges	2,254	8,075	10,329	2,170	9,446	11,616
Tangerines	232	86	318	204	71	275
Grapefruit	1,284	1,377	2,661	1,316	1,596	2,912
Lemons	473	511	984	509	407	916
Limes	7	2	9	8	2	10
Tangelos	49	101	150	50	92	142
Templets	35	66	101	35	79	114
--Million pounds--						
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California 4/	--	--	735.0	--	--	370.0
Hazelnuts, 2 States	--	--	42.2	--	--	78.0
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	--	--	52.5	--	--	54.0
Pistachios	--	--	129.0	--	--	148.0
Pecans, all 5/	--	--	199.0	--	--	238.0
Improved	--	--	118.9	--	--	154.7
Native and seedling	--	--	59.6	--	--	67.6
Walnuts, California	--	--	464.0	--	--	468.0

-- = Not available.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Column headed 1994 refers to 1994/95 crop. 3/ Column headed 1994 refers to 1993/94 crop. 4/ Shelled basis. 5/ All pecans includes AZ, MS, MO and TN in 1994 and AZ, MO, and TN in 1995 while "improved" and "native and seedling," does not. 6/ Data available July 8, 1996. 7/ Data available August 20, 1996. 8/ Processed mostly canned, but includes small quantities of dried and other uses. 9/ Missing data are not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 10/ Includes shrinkage.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service; converted to short tons by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 29--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of utilized production, 1994-95

Commodity	1994			1995 1/		
	Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
--1,000 dollars--						
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	1,184,088	283,004	1,467,092	6/	6/	1,808,788
Apricots, 3 States	14,594	34,289	48,883	15,130	12,257	27,387
Avocados 2/	240,093	4,917	245,010	6/	6/	6/
Avocados, California 2/	227,523	4,917	232,440	6/	6/	6/
Bananas, Hawaii	5,069	--	5,069	4,560	--	4,560
Berries	67,318	104,712	203,540	70,613	105,829	201,477
Cherries, sweet	147,642	52,932	200,574	144,304	48,816	193,120
Cherries, tart	1,526	44,396	45,922	6/	6/	6/
Cranberries	--	--	230,695	--	--	7/
Dates, California	17,250	--	17,250	24,420	--	24,420
Figs, California	--	--	23,713	--	--	18,357
Grapes	470,107	1,413,314	1,883,421	511,404	1,310,935	1,822,339
Grapes, California	440,027	1,272,912	1,712,939	480,171	1,157,332	1,637,503
Guavas, Hawaii	--	2,549	2,549	--	6/	6/
Kiwifruit, California	18,413	--	18,413	6/	--	6/
Nectarines, California	--	--	68,168	--	--	93,990
Olives, California	250	38,661	38,911	250	49,511	49,761
Papayas, Hawaii	13,657	174	13,831	18,348	129	18,477
Peaches	196,674	118,025	314,699	296,620	115,987	412,607
Pears	142,140	8/ 90,967	233,107	202,635	8/ 67,789	270,424
Pineapples, Hawaii	53,040	25,850	78,890	62,500	24,860	87,360
Plums, California	--	--	79,358	--	--	117,849
Prunes, California	--	210,370	210,370	--	6/	6/
Prunes and plums, other States	3,449	1,952	5,401	5,512	1,469	6,981
Strawberries	691,310	145,728	837,038	633,611	119,823	753,434
CITRUS: 3/						
Oranges	558,375	982,902	1,541,277	547,342	1,016,165	1,563,507
Tangerines	86,575	5,480	92,055	91,886	2,603	94,489
Grapefruit	234,953	84,128	319,081	225,917	74,760	300,677
Lemons	239,116	18,246	257,362	254,456	11,040	265,496
Limes	3,510	181	3,691	3,249	80	3,329
Tangelos	9,379	8,944	18,323	8,406	5,478	13,884
Templets	5,142	7,545	12,687	5,588	8,462	14,050
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California 4/	--	--	900,375	--	--	888,000
Hazelnuts, 2 States	--	--	17,604	--	--	34,605
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	--	--	36,225	--	--	39,420
Pistachios	--	--	118,809	--	--	141,600
Pecans, all 5/	--	--	207,345	--	--	248,175
Improved	--	--	136,945	--	--	181,512
Native and seedling	--	--	45,531	--	--	44,830
Walnuts, California	--	--	232,000	--	--	6/

-- = Not available.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Column headed 1994 refers to 1994/95 crop. 3/ Column headed 1994 refers to 1993/94 crop. 4/ Shelled basis. 5/ All pecans includes AZ, MS, MO and TN in 1994 and AZ, MO, and TN in 1995, while "improved" and "native and seedling," does not. 6/ Data available July 8, 1996. 7/ Data available August 20, 1996. 8/ Processed mostly canned, but includes small quantities of dried and other uses.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 30--Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, 1993-95

Commodity and year	Production		Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)								Total 2/
	Total	Utilized 2/		Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			Dried	Other 3/	
							Wine	Juice	Oil			
--1,000 short tons--												
Apricots:												
1993 4/	97.4	97.3	21.4	45.0	11.5	--	--	--	--	18.0	--	75.9
1994 4/	153.2	140.2	26.7	71.0	10.5	--	--	--	--	30.5	--	113.4
1995 4/	58.5	58.5	16.8	28.0	5.2	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	41.7
Cherries, sweet:												
1993	168.6	160.6	79.8	9.3	--	57.8	--	--	--	--	5/ 13.7	80.8
1994	207.3	192.9	99.5	9.9	--	64.5	--	--	--	--	5/ 19.1	93.5
1995	165.3	152.9	64.2	12.8	--	59.4	--	--	--	--	5/ 16.5	88.7
Cherries, tart:												
1993	161.7	128.3	2.6	44.0	77.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	125.7
1994	145.1	141.2	1.8	51.0	86.9	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	139.4
1995	192.0	149.8	1.4	46.8	91.4	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	148.5
Figs:												
1993	60.7	60.7	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.9	--	57.9
1994	56.7	56.7	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.6	--	54.6
1995	50.0	50.0	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.0	--	48.0
Grapes:												
1993	6,023.2	6,014.6	800.6	45.0	--	--	3,025.6	466.2	--	1,677.2	--	5,214.0
1994	5,873.6	5,869.2	808.7	38.0	--	--	2,695.4	420.8	--	1,906.3	--	5,060.6
1995	5,753.3	5,743.8	827.9	35.0	--	--	2,846.7	498.6	--	1,535.5	--	4,915.9
Kiwifruit:												
1993	49.2	44.6	44.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1994	39.4	37.5	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1995	34.8	32.3	32.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nectarines:												
1993	205.0	205.0	201.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
1994	242.0	242.0	238.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
1995	176.0	176.0	170.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0
Olives:												
1993	122.0	122.0	0.5	6/ 93.0	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	7/ 23.2	121.5
1994	84.0	84.0	0.5	6/ 66.5	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	7/ 12.6	83.5
1995	77.5	77.5	0.5	6/ 58.5	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	7/ 14.5	77.0
Papayas:												
1993	--	31.9	29.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
1994	--	31.0	28.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9
1995	--	23.0	20.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Peaches:												
1993	1,330.1	1,247.1	590.9	522.3	89.4	--	--	--	--	15.0	29.5	656.2
1994	1,256.8	1,179.3	521.7	522.3	78.9	--	--	--	--	13.5	42.9	657.6
1995	1,174.2	1,118.8	570.3	410.8	75.5	--	--	--	--	14.0	48.4	548.6
Pears:												
1993	948.3	946.9	507.8	8/ 439.1	--	--	--	--	--	9.7	--	448.8
1994	1,046.2	1,045.6	551.1	8/ 494.4	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	502.4
1995	944.3	943.6	553.5	8/ 390.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	393.6
Pineapples:												
1993	--	370.0	135.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	235.0
1994	--	365.0	130.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	235.0
1995	--	345.0	125.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	220.0
Plums, CA:												
1993	185.0	185.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1994	247.0	247.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1995	124.0	124.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prunes, CA:												
1993	121.0	121.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	121.0	--	121.0
1994	193.0	193.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	193.0	--	193.0
1995	178.0	178.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	178.0	--	178.0
Other prunes & plums 9/:												
1993	28.2	25.9	13.8	8.7	0.6	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	12.1
1994	38.1	32.1	13.6	10.7	1.1	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	18.6
1995	23.0	22.0	12.6	5.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	9.4
Strawberries:												
1993	723.6	723.6	505.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	217.9
1994	824.7	824.7	574.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	250.5
1995	748.8	748.8	521.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	227.5

-- = Not available. 1/ For all items except bananas and California apricots, dates, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen, or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ Some totals do not add due to rounding. 3/ Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries frozen, juice, etc.; and olives, chopped, minced, brined, and other cures. 4/ Missing data are not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but are included in total. 5/ Frozen, juices, and etc. 6/ Canning size fruit only, mostly whole and pitted but also includes some chopped and sliced. 7/ Limited (canned sliced chopped, wedge and undersize). 8/ Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried; other, excluding California dried pears, uses not published by State to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 9/ Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 31--Value of fruit and tree nut crops, by State, 1994-95

State	Crop value		Share of U.S.	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
	--1,000 dollars--		--Percent--	
Alabama	7,360	13,061	0.1	0.1
Arizona	130,435	107,764	1.3	1.1
Arkansas	9,224	13,444	0.1	0.1
California	5,560,615	4,767,194	53.1	54.3
Colorado	20,236	17,692	0.2	0.2
Connecticut	8,605	8,065	0.1	0.1
Delaware	4,301	3,993	1/	1/
Florida	1,521,186	1,527,535	17.1	16.0
Georgia	100,106	130,546	1.0	1.4
Hawaii	136,814	149,817	1.4	1.6
Idaho	20,403	18,385	0.2	0.2
Illinois	10,103	20,138	0.1	0.2
Indiana	11,338	18,461	0.1	0.2
Iowa	2,634	2,736	1/	1/
Kansas	4,701	3,855	1/	1/
Kentucky	1,404	4,899	1/	0.1
Louisiana	17,210	16,436	0.2	0.2
Maine	9,030	11,070	0.1	0.1
Maryland	7,153	9,876	0.1	0.1
Massachusetts	112,341	15,820	1.1	0.2
Michigan	189,361	209,774	1.9	2.2
Minnesota	6,902	7,345	0.1	0.1
Mississippi	2,250	1,665	1/	1/
Missouri	9,573	10,118	0.1	0.1
Montana	770	721	1/	1/
New Hampshire	8,675	8,750	0.1	0.1
New Jersey	83,306	64,859	0.8	0.7
New Mexico	32,712	41,622	0.3	0.4
New York	192,729	187,238	1.9	2.0
North Carolina	56,912	55,302	0.6	0.6
Ohio	22,799	28,981	0.2	0.3
Oklahoma	15,568	23,895	0.2	0.3
Oregon	236,345	247,097	2.4	2.6
Pennsylvania	68,183	100,374	0.7	1.1
Rhode Island	1,488	1,308	1/	1/
South Carolina	50,561	47,346	0.5	0.5
Tennessee	2,644	4,748	1/	1/
Texas	74,874	85,847	0.7	0.9
Utah	11,560	7,220	0.1	0.1
Vermont	6,276	7,616	0.1	0.1
Virginia	29,370	37,030	0.3	0.4
Washington	1,112,654	1,439,673	11.1	15.1
West Virginia	13,785	21,260	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	105,181	18,513	1.0	0.2
United States	10,029,677	9,519,089	100.0	100.0

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 32--U.S. fruit and tree nut imports from Chile, 1993-95

Fruit and nuts	Quantity			Value		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	---Short tons---			---Million dollars---		
Fruits and preparations	494,603	520,691	488,898	296.7	340.8	327.8
Fruits, fresh and frozen	487,539	511,880	481,291	288.8	329.7	320.1
Citrus fresh	2,524	2,722	6,159	1.4	0.9	2.3
Noncitrus fruit						
Apples, fresh	27,845	22,473	22,667	9.5	7.1	7.0
Avocados	1,965	20,248	12,534	1.5	22.2	10.9
Berries	2,620	3,239	3,548	4.2	5.3	6.3
Strawberries, fresh and frozen	323	0	20	0.3	0.0	0.05
Other berries	2,297	3,239	3,528	3.9	5.3	6.3
Grapes, fresh	307,772	309,651	290,816	202.8	216.8	212.5
Kiwifruit, fresh	21,436	27,389	37,001	10.9	13.8	18.4
Peaches	45,435	48,902	49,925	26.0	28.7	30.7
Pears	49,396	48,950	28,682	14.9	16.1	9.4
Plums	24,454	24,047	25,017	14.0	14.4	15.8
Other fruit, fresh and frozen	4,084	4,259	4,751	3.6	4.4	6.8
Fruits, prepared and preserved	7,064	8,811	7,607	7.9	11.2	7.6
Nuts and preparations	471	130	585	0.9	0.3	1.4
Brazil nuts	452	127	526	0.8	0.3	1.1
Coconut meat	0	3	2	0.0	0.02	0.02
Other nuts	19	0	55	0.1	0.00	0.28
	----Thousand sse gallons 1/---					
Fruit juices	38,573	27,783	31,809	33.6	22.8	41.8
Apple juice	34,104	19,541	18,465	26.1	10.7	23.9
Grape juice	269	1,149	3,568	0.6	1.5	4.1
Other fruit juice	4,200	7,093	9,777	7.0	10.6	13.5

1/ SSE=single-strength equivalent.

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 33--U.S. fruit and tree nut imports from Mexico, 1990-95

Fruit and nuts	Quantity					Value							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
			---Short tons---						---\$Thousand---				
Fruits and preparations	594,459	734,929	589,806	614,052	678,499	891,461	243,612	331,272	320,585	313,725	357,709	475,357	
Fruits, fresh and frozen	554,966	694,569	549,902	574,575	635,483	834,423	215,768	292,832	277,419	269,826	306,766	412,391	
Avocados	22	366	946	537	680	761	46	676	1,512	853	912	683	
Berries, excl. strawberries	0	65	35	131	195	1,008	0	61	21	226	697	3,037	
Citrus, fresh	72,455	113,829	108,865	120,947	137,853	163,861	13,248	33,133	22,425	33,422	34,160	34,874	
Grapes, fresh	28,872	47,284	40,847	45,531	45,276	88,727	18,925	53,920	67,144	55,211	46,602	82,696	
Mangoes	56,145	84,306	75,541	105,568	120,520	128,148	52,357	54,499	63,049	72,557	82,307	101,534	
Peaches	41	201	217	130	0	183	40	411	281	208	0	173	
Pineapples, fresh and frozen	4,338	6,117	7,427	8,575	6,574	6,799	601	896	1,570	2,170	1,876	1,336	
Strawberries, fresh and frozen	44,339	42,917	33,488	37,943	45,392	62,410	36,762	37,235	27,375	35,227	49,657	67,247	
Other fruit, fresh and frozen	17,678	25,309	30,577	34,822	39,186	63,762	6,147	12,722	25,437	18,838	22,963	30,927	
Fruits, prepared and preserved	39,492	40,360	39,904	39,477	43,015	57,038	27,844	38,440	43,165	43,899	50,943	62,966	
Pineapples, canned and preserved	6,205	6,170	6,532	4,124	2,485	1,971	3,436	3,675	4,646	2,790	1,813	1,448	
Other fruit, prepared and preserved	33,288	34,190	33,371	35,353	40,531	55,067	24,408	34,765	38,519	41,109	49,129	61,518	
							0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuts and preparations	21,836	21,529	23,468	12,650	30,482	32,053	43,246	51,304	63,452	50,768	55,193	65,625	
Coconut meat	103	18	40	24	87	17	29	7	18	9	23	8	
Pecans	18,065	16,590	20,084	10,035	27,323	28,652	41,542	49,362	61,572	49,199	53,578	63,625	
Pistachio nuts	68	0	4	0	0	0	133	0	17	0	0	0	
Other nuts	3,599	4,922	3,322	2,590	3,072	3,384	1,536	1,936	1,811	1,560	1,593	1,991	
			---Thousand sse gallons 1/---				0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fruit juice	100,525	89,660	23,984	45,567	79,574	101,110	100,596	62,749	26,159	30,583	57,955	80,219	
Apple juice	6,386	7,217	6,657	8,202	10,854	4,499	4,158	6,565	12,127	9,722	8,473	10,045	
Grape juice	320	532	564	1,123	934	1,082	565	1,527	1,892	2,552	2,355	2,544	
Grapefruit juice	1,474	1,427	2,489	989	236	65	847	634	1,446	631	141	71	
Lemon juice	142	4,855	944	2,466	1,563	2,781	81	1,573	352	724	348	602	
Lime juice	3,231	5,529	2,751	4,736	7,400	5,891	1,357	2,226	1,262	1,819	2,736	2,047	
Orange juice	84,504	65,906	8,799	27,129	58,192	84,921	88,577	45,012	7,027	13,797	40,584	5,749	
Pineapple juice	4,009	3,446	1,540	276	118	654	4,441	4,390	1,699	284	192	508	
Other fruit juice	459	747	240	647	277	1,216	570	823	354	520	659	1,685	

1/ SSE=Single-strength equivalent

Source: U.S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 34--U.S. fruit and tree nut exports to Mexico, 1990-95

Fruit and nuts	Quantity					Value							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
Fruits and preparations			---Short tons---							---\$Thousand---			
Fresh fruit	78,382	104,357	157,398	209,969	333,392	155,509	45,109	56,341	76,927	110,745	184,501	85,349	
Fresh citrus	65,059	89,685	141,510	195,251	310,511	146,494	30,662	44,600	61,403	96,553	159,769	74,273	
Grapefruit	3,521	352	1,641	450	2,264	4,095	1,489	218	348	149	831	1,542	
Lemons and limes	173	39	24	85	196	1,914	62	24	18	10	41	478	
Oranges and tangerines	1,603	86	1,534	181	368	670	373	22	276	32	68	164	
Other citrus	1,745	225	83	152	1,693	1,510	1,053	165	54	90	683	892	
Fresh noncitrus	0	2	0	32	7	1	0	6	0	17	39	9	
Apples	61,539	89,333	139,869	194,802	308,247	142,399	29,173	44,382	61,055	96,404	158,938	72,731	
Berries	13,257	23,836	81,814	119,468	168,658	81,979	6,852	12,125	34,508	56,715	87,492	39,798	
Cherries	251	439	2,878	4,004	7,576	3,380	200	568	1,304	1,765	6,301	2,447	
Grapes	168	245	60	39	12	3	125	350	99	45	53	18	
Peaches	2,476	4,202	2,824	9,922	26,874	12,332	1,593	3,405	2,269	8,637	20,536	10,470	
Pears	8,868	16,079	9,945	6,921	17,866	12,868	4,167	7,326	4,855	3,457	6,864	5,159	
Plums	29,540	29,777	36,791	42,608	71,774	28,246	12,595	14,079	15,812	20,400	30,424	13,247	
Other noncitrus	3,963	5,753	865	3,311	3,915	794	2,113	2,866	439	1,927	2,112	432	
Dried fruit	1,970	4,171	1,252	3,327	5,192	584	1,331	2,602	873	1,971	3,367	526	
Raisins	5,568	5,041	2,811	2,921	6,641	1,899	8,050	4,800	3,975	3,306	8,593	3,565	
Prunes	1,616	433	308	597	3,111	409	3,438	495	532	501	3,993	632	
Other dried fruit	2,761	1,940	1,334	945	1,380	773	3,054	2,061	1,789	1,379	2,155	1,112	
Canned fruit	1,190	2,668	1,170	1,379	2,151	718	1,558	2,243	1,654	1,426	2,444	1,821	
Fruit, frozen not juice	4,221	4,853	7,340	5,544	4,440	1,716	3,379	3,460	5,647	4,473	4,310	1,826	
Other prepared fruit	197	422	423	352	500	500	193	311	289	251	616	485	
Nuts and preparations	3,337	4,355	5,313	5,902	11,299	4,899	2,824	3,169	5,613	6,162	11,213	5,200	
Almonds (shelled)	14,134	20,072	26,297	26,538	36,146	29,138	16,677	25,853	37,024	37,008	43,667	33,273	
Filberts	2,582	2,186	3,849	3,874	7,982	3,587	3,821	4,439	6,542	6,228	12,950	6,329	
Peanuts (shelled)	206	281	534	269	922	530	268	333	608	311	1,101	708	
Pistachio nuts	8,263	11,088	11,621	12,603	20,123	19,848	6,693	9,230	9,417	10,542	16,660	15,646	
Walnuts (shelled)	260	152	657	637	780	137	768	461	2,530	2,363	2,855	465	
Pecans (shelled)	109	704	524	1,119	1,419	865	134	699	590	1,821	1,929	1,206	
Other nuts (shelled)	2,314	5,244	8,375	7,167	3,965	3,353	3,844	9,585	15,781	12,892	4,975	7,211	
Fruit juice	400	417	737	870	956	818	1,149	1,105	1,555	2,851	3,197	1,707	
Apple juice	---Thousand sse gallons 1/---												
Grape juice	1,394	2,088	2,493	2,174	4,700	1,943	2,310	4,033	4,290	5,329	10,548	4,891	
Grapefruit juice	95	167	240	501	534	104	233	479	620	2,089	2,217	420	
Orange juice	49	102	102	179	452	182	149	319	288	567	1,042	637	
Other fruit juices	30	10	31	169	267	319	54	17	55	336	540	472	
	636	293	723	450	1,055	377	872	445	1,227	929	2,154	750	
	585	1,516	1,396	875	2,391	960	1,002	2,774	2,101	1,409	4,596	2,612	

1/SSE=single strength equivalent

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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